FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872. NUMBER 176.

THE OLD WORLD.

Miners' Riots in France.

Collision with the Troops—The Alabama Claims Arbitration—King Amadeus on a Tour Through Spain — President Juarez's Death Confirmed — French Communists Executed — Cataeazy Disgraced by the Russian Government—Steamer Fannie Filibusters Killed in Cuba.

FRANCE.

COMMUNISTS EXECUTED.

PARIS, July 25.—Three Communists convicted of participating in the massacre of hostages in the Rue Haxo were shot at Satory to-day. One of the condemned, when brought to the place of execution shouted "A Bas la Commune!" The other two cried, "Vive la Commune!"

TROOPS ATTACKED BY COAL MINERS.

PARIS, July 25.—The coal miners at Denaine, in the Department of the Nord, who are on a strike, made an attack to day upon a detachment of troops, which had been sent to that place to preserve peace. The troops were compelled to fire upon their assailants, killing one of them and wounding several. Forty of the attacking miners were arrested and lodged in prison.

Disturbances were also occasioned last night by the strikers in the city of Auzin, Department of the Nord. They were, however, easily suppressed by the troops without casualties. Reinforcements of troops have arrived from Paris, with tents and provisions, as if for a lengthy stay.

Thiers has written to the Prefects of Departments, as well as to the commanding Generals, instructing them to use their utmost endeavors to maintain order.

The disturbances as Auzin were nevertheless renewed this morning, and the troops, who were pelted with stones by the rioters, were forced to use their muskets, killing one of the strikers. Otherwise the Department of the Nord, as well as the entire Department of Somme, is unduly turbed, and the men have made no demands upon their employers. The troubles in the coal mining districts are believed to be caused by members of the International Society of Belgium.

ARMS SEIZED.

The Government authorities have seized a number of arms near the Spanish frontier, which, it is believed, were intended for use by the insurrectionists against the Government of Amadeus.

DEATH OF A DUKE.

Duke de Guise, a son of the Duke de Aumale, died to-day of scarlet fever. He was born in Twickenham, England, on the 5th of January, 1854.

MEXICO.

JUAREZ'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Special dispatches from Matamoras, Mexico, confirm the death of President Juarez, of apoplexy.

THE REVOLUTION.

It is rumored that Rocha has been defeated at Salinas, six leagues from Monterey. Martinez is reported to have occupied San Luis Potosi on the 14th without resistance. The State of Guanjuato has pronounced against the election of Corona, who was driven out by the people. The state of siege at Matamoras has been raised.

AMERICANS ROBBED.

Two Americans, who left yesterday in a private conveyance, for Monteyney, were robbed within ten leagues of the city.

HONORED AFTER DEATH.

MATAMORAS, July 25.—The public offices and places of business throughout the city were closed to-day. National and consular flags were displayed at half-mast and minute guns fired in honor of Juarez. The animosities exhibited during the recent revolution have given place to a better feeling. The political opponents of Juarez acknowledge his great services to the Republic, and have united in a public demonstration of respect to his memory.

CANADA.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

TORONTO, July 25.—Advices from Fort Garry say Indian Commissioner Simpson is unable to make a treaty with the Indians. The Indians, of whom there were several thousand present, suggest propositions. The Indians propose to stop mining operations, and trouble is apprehended unless a military force is provided.

ORANGEMEN'S JUBILEE.

Johnson, Deputy Grand Master of the Orangemen in Ireland, arrived here last night. This morning an immense procession, numbering one thousand, composed of men from this and neighboring Towns, accompanied him through the city to the Park, where address-es were presented and speeches made.

WEST INDIES.

FIGHT WITH INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, July 25.—General Riguelme telegraphs a report of an engagement of the Government troops with nineteen of the remaining members of the Fannie expedition. Ten of the filibusters were killed and four captured, who subsequently escaped. The four who escaped are likely to die of hunger. Several stands of arms and a flag were captured.

IMPORTATION OF CHINESE.

The importations of Chinamen continue. Two vessels arrived last week.

REVOLUTIONIST CAPTURED.

Capt. Alfan has captured Augustin Aguero, the revolutionary Postmaster General.

SWITZERLAND.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 25.—The Alabama claims arbitration tribunal reassembled in the Hotel de Ville at half past twelve o'clock this afternoon, and after remaining in session four hours, adjourned to Monday next.

The rigid secrecy heretofore observed in relation to the proceedings of the tribunal is strictly maintained, and nothing of the least importance concerning the meeting of to-day can be ascertained.

RUMORS OF A DIFFICULTY CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, July 26—5:30 A. M.—The rumors that a difficulty had arisen in the Geneva Court of Arbitration are positively contradicted.

RUSSIA.

CATACZY'S DISGRACE COMPLETE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* to-day publishes an imperial decree dismissing Cataczy from the diplomatic service of the empire.

The *Journal* states that the publication of the pamphlet concerning Fish was entirely without the knowledge and against the will of the Imperial Government.

SPAIN.

THE KING ON A TOUR.

MADRID, July 25.—King Amadeus arrived at Santander yesterday and was enthusiastically received. The town was gaily decorated, and the streets were filled with immense crowds. The King goes to Ferral, Coruna, Bilbas, San Sebastian, Pampeluena and Zeorrita, and then returns to Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

LIBERATION CELEBRATION.

LISBON, July 25.—The fourth anniversary of the liberation of Portugal was celebrated here today with appropriate festivities.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1872.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, late commanding the South American fleet, has been placed on the retired list, and Commodore Alex M. Pennock, now commanding the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, had been promoted in consequence to the grade of Rear Admiral.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Areas of rain and cloud extend with southerly to easterly winds, a falling barometer and increased temperature from the lower lakes southward and the Ohio Valley, and thence eastward over the Middle States by Friday; partially cloudy weather with southerly winds on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; clear weather in New England till Friday; clearing weather in the northern upper lakes and Mississippi Valley, with south-westerly to north-westerly winds.

EXTENSION OF MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General here has ordered an extension of mail service upon the Kansas Central Road from Leavenworth to Grasshopper Falls, a distance of thirty-five miles, from August 1st; also upon the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Road from Lafayette to Stann, Ind., a distance of forty-seven miles, to commence at the same time.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The American Philological Association closed its sessions this afternoon and adjourned to meet next July at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. Rev. Dr. A. C. Kendrick, D.D., of the University of Rochester, N. Y., was chosen President.

ASSESSOR APPOINTED.

Harlow B. Goddard has been appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue in the fifth Kentucky district.

DIED.

Johnny Keegan, of the Metropolitan Varieties Theatre, died here last night.

PHILADELPHIA.

Destructive Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The blacksmith shop and carpenter shop of Allison & Co.'s car works in West Philadelphia were burned this morning. The loss amounts to two hundred thousand dollars. Seven hundred and fifty men are thrown out of work. The insurance amounts to $297,000, including $15,000 in the Imperial, $12,500 in the Queen's, and $10,000 each in the Liverpool, London and Globe, and Andes; the balance in New York and Eastern companies, excepting amounts of $2,500 in the Anthracite of Wyoming, Allemaine of Ohio, and some companies in Erie, Pa., and West Virginia.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

Report of J. Thompson, Secret Agent of the late Confederate Government, Stationed in Canada, for the Purpose of Organizing Insurrection in the Northern States and Burning their Principal Cities.

PLANS FOR THE REVOLT AND RELEASE OF REBEL PRISONERS, WHOSE ASSISTANCE WAS EXPECTED.

Treason of the Democratic Leaders, and Other Interesting and Important Facts which the People Ought to Know.

The following is an exact copy of the original paper now in the hands of the Government, and it will be read with intense interest by every loyal citizen:

THE REPORT.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 3, 1864.

Hon. J. P Benjamin, Secretary of State:

SIR: Several times have I attempted to send you communications, but I have no assurance that any one of them has been received. I have relaxed no efforts to carry out the objects the Government had in view in sending me here. I had hoped at different times to accomplish more, but still I do not think my mission has been altogether fruitless. At all events we have afforded the Northwestern States the amplest opportunity to throw off the galling dynasty at Washington, and openly to take ground in favor of State Rights and Civil Liberty. This fact must satisfy the large class of discontents at home of the readiness and willingness of the Administration to avail itself of every proffered assistance in our great struggle for in dependence.

On my arrival here I heard that there was such an organization as the order of the "Sons of Liberty" in the Northern States, and my first effort was to learn its strength, its principles, and its objects, and if possible to put myself in communication with its leading spirits. This was effected without much difficulty or delay. I was received among them with cordiality, and the greatest confidence at once extended to me. The number of its members was large, but not so great as Mr. Holt, in his official report, represented it to be. Its objects were political; its principles were that the Government was based on the consent of the parties to it; that the States were the parties, and were sovereign; that there was no authority in the General Government to coerce a seceding State. The resolutions of 1798 and 1799 were set forth as presenting the true theory of the Government. Its organization was essentially military; it had its commanders of divisions, of brigades, of regiments and of companies.

In the month of June last the universal feeling among its members, leaders and privates was that it was useless to hold a Presidential election; Lincoln had the power, and would certainly re-elect himself, and there was no hope but in force. The belief was entertained and freely expressed that by a bold, vigorous and concerted movement the three great Northwestern States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio could be seized and held. This being done, the States of Kentucky and Missouri could easily be lifted from their prostrate condition and placed on their feet, and in this in sixty days would end the war. While everything was moving on smoothly to a supposed successful consummation, the first interruption in the calculation was the postponement of the meeting of the Democratic convention from the 4th of July to the 29th of August, but preparations still went on, and in one of the States the 20th of July was fixed as the day for a movement.

But before the day arrived a general council of the order from different States was called, and it was thought the movement on the 20th of July would be premature, and the 20th of August was fixed upon as the general day. This postponement was insisted upon the ground that it was necessary to have a series of meetings to prepare the public mind, and appointments for public peace meetings were made—one at Peoria, one at Springfield, and one at Chicago on the 16th. The first one was at Peoria, and to make it a success I agreed that so much money as was necessary would be furnished by me. It was held and was a decided success. The vast multitudes who attended seemed to be swayed but by one business—Peace. The friends were encouraged and strengthened, and seemed anxious for the day when they would do something to hasten them to the great goal of peace. About this time that correspondence between our friends and Horace Greeley made its appearance. Lincoln's manifesto shocked the country. The belief in some way prevailed over the North that the South would agree to a reconstruction, and the politicians, especially the leading ones, conceived the idea that on such an issue Lincoln could be beaten at the ballot box. At all events they argued that the trial of the ballot box should be made before a resort to force—always a *dernier resort*. The Springfield meeting came off, but it was apparent that the fire exhibited at Peoria had already diminished—the bold tone of the speakers was that the people must rely on the ballot box for redress of grievances. The nerves of the leaders of the order began to relax. About this time a large lot of arms were purchased and sent to Indianapolis, which soon discovered, and some of the leading men were charged with the design to arm the members of the order for treasonable purposes. Treachery showed itself at Louisville. Judge Bullitt and Dr. Kalfus were arrested and sent to Memphis.

The day on which the great movement was to be made became known to Mr. McDonald, candidate for Governor for Indiana, and believing that it would mar his prospects for election unless prevented, he threatened to expose all the parties engaged unless the project was abandoned. Thus the day passed by and nothing was done. The Chicago Convention came; the crowd was immense; the feeling was unanimous for peace, a general impression prevailed that a reconstruction could be had, and that it was necessary to so far pander to the military feeling as to take General McClellan to secure a certain success. His nomination, it is said, was by divers disclosures and arrests of persons, prominent members, totally demoralized the "Sons of Liberty." The feeling with the masses is as strong as ever; they are true, brave, and I believe willing and ready, but they have no leaders. The vigilance of the Administration, its great detective force, the large bounties paid for treachery, and the respectable men who have yielded to the temptation, added to the large military force stationed in these States, make organization and preparation almost an impossibility. A large sum of money has been expended in fostering and furthering these operations, and it now seems to have been to little profit. But, in reviewing the past, I do not see how it could have been avoided, nor has it been spent altogether in vain. The apprehensions of the enemy have caused him to bring back and keep from the field in front at least 60,000 to watch and browbeat the people at home. In this view of the subject the same amount of money has effected so much in no other quarter since the commencement of the war.

In July last Captain Charles H. Cole, of General Forrest's command, made his escape from prison. He represented to me that he had been appointed a lieutenant in our navy; I sent him around the lakes, with instructions to go as a lower deck passenger, to familiarize himself with all the channels and different approaches to the several harbors, the strength of each place, the depositaries of coal, and especially to learn all that he could about the war steamer Michigan, and devise some plan for her capture or destruction. This duty he performed very satisfactorily. He was then instructed to return, and put himself in communication with the officers of the Michigan, and feeling his way, to endeavor to purchase the boat from its officers.

For a time he thought he would succeed in this, but he could give the guarantees of payment of the sums stipulated, but by degrees the question was dropped, and he asked permission to organize a force, board and take her. This was given, and Acting Master John Y. Beall was selected by him to aid in the organization and in carrying out the enterprise.

Their plan was well conceived, and held out the promise of success. It had been previously ascertained from escaped prisoners from Johnson's Island, that an organization existed among the prisoners on the Island for the purpose of surprising the guard and capturing the island; the presence of the steamer Michigan, which carried fourteen guns, was the only obstacle. Secret communications were had by which they were advised that on the night of the 19th of September an attempt to seize the Michigan would be made.

On that night Captain Cole, who had previously established the friendliest relations with the officers of the steamer, was to have a wine-drinking with them on board, and at a given hour Acting Master Beall was to appear on a boat, to be obtained for that purpose, with a sufficient body of Confederate soldiers to board and take the steamer. Should they capture the steamer, a cannon shot sent through the officers' quarters was to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release had come. Should they take the Island boats were to be improvised and Sandusky was to be attacked. If taken, the prisoners were to be mounted and make for Cleveland, the whole to co-operate, and from Cleveland the prisoners were to make Wheeling, and thence to Virginia. The key to the whole movement was the capture of the Michigan. On the evening of the 19th, by some treachery, Cole was arrested, and the messenger who was to meet Acting Master Beall at Kelly's Island did not reach him. Disappointed, but nothing daunted, Acting Master Beall, having possession of the Philo Parsons, passenger steamer from Detroit to Sandusky, went on his way to Johnson's Island. Having landed at Middle Bas Island to secure a supply of wood, the steamer Island Queen, with a large number of passengers and thirty-two soldiers, came up alongside and lashed herself to the Parsons. An attack was at once resolved upon. The passengers and soldiers were soon made prisoners, and the boat delivered up to our men. The soldiers were regularly paroled; the passengers were left on the island, having given their promise not to leave for twenty-four hours, and the boat was towed out into the lake and sunk.

The Parsons was then steered directly for the Bay of Sandusky; here the men, from certain reasons not altogether satisfactory, but possibly fortunately, refused to make the attack on the Michigan. Beall returned, landed at Sandwich, C. W., and the men scattered through the country. Most of them have returned to the Confederate States, but a few days since Acting Master Bennet G. Burley was arrested, and the trial is now going on for his delivery under the extradition treaty. If we had Cole's, Beall's, or his own commission I should not fear the result. As it is, they will have to prove that they acted under my order, and that will, in all probability, secure his release, but it may lead to my expulsion from the provinces; at least, I have it from a reliable source that this last proposition has been pressed upon the Canadian authorities, and they have considered it. Should the course of events take this direction, unadvised by you, I shall consider it my duty to remain where I am, and abide the issue. I would prefer, if it be possible to have your views on the subject. Captain Cole is still a prisoner on Johnson's island. In obedience to your suggestion, as far as it was practicable, soon after my arrival here I urged the people of the North to convert their paper money into gold and withdraw it from the market. I am satisfied this policy was adopted and carried into effect to some extent, but how extensively I am unable to state. What effect it had on the gold market it is impossible to estimate, but certain it is that gold continued to appreciate until it went to 290. The high price may have tempted many to change their policy, because afterward gold fell in the market to 150, when it was about 180, and exportation of gold was so small that there appeared to be but little or no demand for it. Mr. John Porterfield, formerly a banker in Nashville, but now a resident of Montreal, was furnished with $100,000 and instructed to proceed to New York to carry out a financial policy of his own conception, which consisted in the purchase of gold and exporting the same, selling it for sterling bills of exchange, and then again converting his exchange into gold. This process involved a certain loss, the cost of transhipment. He was instructed by Mr. Clay and myself to go on with his policy until he had expended $25,000, with which he supposed he would ship directly $3,000,000, and induce others to ship much more, and if then the effect upon the gold market was not very perceptible he was to desist and return to Canada, and restore the money unexpended. By his last report he had caused the shipment of more than two millions of gold at an expense of less than ten thousand dollars, but it seems that a Mr. Lyons, who had been a former partner of Porterfield, was arrested by General Butler, on the ground that he was exporting gold; and although Mr. Lyons had no connection with Mr. Porterfield in this transaction, yet he thought it prudent to return to Canada, and, while he retains the unexpended balance of the $25,000 to carry out his instructions, he has resored $75,000. I must confess that the first shipment had a marked effect on the market. I am inclined to the opinion that this theory will work great damage and distrust in the Federal finances if vigorously followed up, and if no untoward circumstances should interfere with the operation.

Soon after I reached Canada a Mr. Minor Major visited me and represented himself as an accredited agent from the Confederate States to destroy steamboats on the Mississippi river, and that his operations were suspended for want of means. I advanced to him $2,000 in gold currency, and soon afterward several boats were burned at St. Louis, involving an immense loss of property to the enemy. He became suspected, as he represented to me, and getting the author of this burning, and from that time both he and his men have been hiding, and consequently have done nothing. Money has been advanced to Mr. Churchill, of Cincinnati, to organize a corps for the purpose of incendiarism; of this I consider him a true man, and although as yet he has effected but little, I am in constant expectation of hearing of effective work in that quarter.

Previous to the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Martin and Lieutenant Headly, with an unsigned note from you, all the different places where our prisoners are confined—Camp Douglas, Rock Island, Camp Morton, Camp Chase, Elmira—had been thoroughly examined, and the conclusion was forced upon us that all efforts to release them without an outside co-operation would be of the most hopeless character, and would result in no good. All projects of that sort were abandoned, except that of Camp Douglas, where Captain Hines still believed he could effect their release, and with a force of several hundred, and persistence, and his plans were plausible, but treachery defeated him before his well-laid schemes were developed. Having nothing else on hand, Colonel Martin expressed a wish to organize a force to release the prisoners. This was allowed to do so, and a most daring attempt has been made to fire the city, but their reliance on the Greek fire has proved a misfortune. It cannot be depended upon as an agent in such work.

I have no faith whatever in it, and no attempt shall hereafter be made, under my general directions, with any such materials. I knew nothing whatever of the raid on St. Albans until after it transpired. Desiring to have a boat on whose captain and crew reliance could be placed, and on board of which arms could be sent to convenient points for arming the vessels as could be seized for operations on the lakes, I aided Dr. James T. Bates, of Kentucky, an old steamboat captain, in the purchase of the steamer Georgian. She had scarcely been transferred when the news was received abroad that she had been purchased and armed for the purpose of sinking the Michigan, releasing the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and destroying the shipping on the lakes, and the cities on their margin. The wildest consternation prevailed in all the border cities; at Buffalo two tugs had cannon placed on board, four regiments of soldiers were sent there, two of them represented to have been from the army of Virginia. Bells were rung at Detroit and churches broken up on Sunday. The whole lake shore was a scene of wild excitement. Boats were sent out, which boarded the Georgian, and found nothing contraband on board. The ridicule of the episode was that the people must rely on the ballot box for redress of grievances. The nerves of the leaders of the order began to relax. About this time a large lot of arms were purchased and sent to Indianapolis, which soon discovered, and some of the leading men were charged with the design to arm the members of the order for treasonable purposes. Treachery showed itself at Louisville. Judge Bullitt and Dr. Kalfus were arrested and sent to Memphis.

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Previous to the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Martin and Lieutenant Headly, with an unsigned note from you, all the different places where our prisoners are confined—Camp Douglas, Rock Island, Camp Morton, Camp Chase, Elmira—had been thoroughly examined, and the conclusion was forced upon us that all efforts to release them without an outside co-operation would be of the most hopeless character, and would result in no good. All projects of that sort were abandoned, except that of Camp Douglas, where Captain Hines still believed he could effect their release, and with a force of several hundred, and persistence, and his plans were plausible, but treachery defeated him before his well-laid schemes were developed. Having nothing else on hand, Colonel Martin expressed a wish to organize a force to release the prisoners. This was allowed to do so, and a most daring attempt has been made to fire the city, but their reliance on the Greek fire has proved a misfortune. It cannot be depended upon as an agent in such work.

I have no faith whatever in it, and no attempt shall hereafter be made, under my general directions, with any such materials. I knew nothing whatever of the raid on St. Albans until after it transpired. Desiring to have a boat on whose captain and crew reliance could be placed, and on board of which arms could be sent to convenient points for arming the vessels as could be seized for operations on the lakes, I aided Dr. James T. Bates, of Kentucky, an old steamboat captain, in the purchase of the steamer Georgian. She had scarcely been transferred when the news was received abroad that she had been purchased and armed for the purpose of sinking the Michigan, releasing the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and destroying the shipping on the lakes, and the cities on their margin. The wildest consternation prevailed in all the border cities; at Buffalo two tugs had cannon placed on board, four regiments of soldiers were sent there, two of them represented to have been from the army of Virginia. Bells were rung at Detroit and churches broken up on Sunday. The whole lake shore was a scene of wild excitement. Boats were sent out, which boarded the Georgian, and found nothing contraband on board. The ridicule of the episode was that the people must rely on the ballot box for redress of grievances. The nerves of the leaders of the order began to relax. About this time a large lot of arms were purchased and sent to Indianapolis, which soon discovered, and some of the leading men were charged with the design to arm the members of the order for treasonable purposes. Treachery showed itself at Louisville. Judge Bullitt and Dr. Kalfus were arrested and sent to Memphis.

The day on which the great movement was to be made became known to Mr. McDonald, candidate for Governor for Indiana, and believing that it would mar his prospects for election unless prevented, he threatened to expose all the parties engaged unless the project was abandoned. Thus the day passed by and nothing was done. The Chicago Convention came; the crowd was immense; the feeling was unanimous for peace, a general impression prevailed that a reconstruction could be had, and that it was necessary to so far pander to the military feeling as to take General McClellan to secure a certain success. His nomination, it is said, was by divers disclosures and arrests of persons, prominent members, totally demoralized the "Sons of Liberty." The feeling with the masses is as strong as ever; they are true, brave, and I believe willing and ready, but they have no leaders. The vigilance of the Administration, its great detective force, the large bounties paid for treachery, and the respectable men who have yielded to the temptation, added to the large military force stationed in these States, make organization and preparation almost an impossibility. A large sum of money has been expended in fostering and furthering these operations, and it now seems to have been to little profit. But, in reviewing the past, I do not see how it could have been avoided, nor has it been spent altogether in vain. The apprehensions of the enemy have caused him to bring back and keep from the field in front at least 60,000 to watch and browbeat the people at home. In this view of the subject the same amount of money has effected so much in no other quarter since the commencement of the war.

In July last Captain Charles H. Cole, of General Forrest's command, made his escape from prison. He represented to me that he had been appointed a lieutenant in our navy; I sent him around the lakes, with instructions to go as a lower deck passenger, to familiarize himself with all the channels and different approaches to the several harbors, the strength of each place, the depositaries of coal, and especially to learn all that he could about the war steamer Michigan, and devise some plan for her capture or destruction. This duty he performed very satisfactorily. He was then instructed to return, and put himself in communication with the officers of the Michigan, and feeling his way, to endeavor to purchase the boat from its officers.

For a time he thought he would succeed in this, but he could give the guarantees of payment of the sums stipulated, but by degrees the question was dropped, and he asked permission to organize a force, board and take her. This was given, and Acting Master John Y. Beall was selected by him to aid in the organization and in carrying out the enterprise.

Their plan was well conceived, and held out the promise of success. It had been previously ascertained from escaped prisoners from Johnson's Island, that an organization existed among the prisoners on the Island for the purpose of surprising the guard and capturing the island; the presence of the steamer Michigan, which carried fourteen guns, was the only obstacle. Secret communications were had by which they were advised that on the night of the 19th of September an attempt to seize the Michigan would be made.

On that night Captain Cole, who had previously established the friendliest relations with the officers of the steamer, was to have a wine-drinking with them on board, and at a given hour Acting Master Beall was to appear on a boat, to be obtained for that purpose, with a sufficient body of Confederate soldiers to board and take the steamer. Should they capture the steamer, a cannon shot sent through the officers' quarters was to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release had come. Should they take the Island boats were to be improvised and Sandusky was to be attacked. If taken, the prisoners were to be mounted and make for Cleveland, the whole to co-operate, and from Cleveland the prisoners were to make Wheeling, and thence to Virginia. The key to the whole movement was the capture of the Michigan. On the evening of the 19th, by some treachery, Cole was arrested, and the messenger who was to meet Acting Master Beall at Kelly's Island did not reach him. Disappointed, but nothing daunted, Acting Master Beall, having possession of the Philo Parsons, passenger steamer from Detroit to Sandusky, went on his way to Johnson's Island. Having landed at Middle Bas Island to secure a supply of wood, the steamer Island Queen, with a large number of passengers and thirty-two soldiers, came up alongside and lashed

This letter, though long, does not, I am aware, report many things of minor importance which have occurred during my sojourn in Canada, but I shall omit them at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON.

NOTE.—The original copy bears the following endorsement in the hand-writing of J. P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of War: "Rec'd 13 Feb'y, '65. J. P. B."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Senator Morton's Speech at Lafayette, Ind.

MR. HENDRICK'S RECORD VENTILATED.

His Pretensions as a War Democrat Exposed.

GREELEY, SUMNER AND SCHURZ PASSED IN REVIEW.

Senator Morton's Speech at Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, IND., July 25.—A severe storm of rain prevented the meeting to hear Senator Morton from being held in the Court House square, and drove them to Lafayette Hall, which was crowded.

Senator Morton said the country was enjoying prosperity under a wise administration, which was assailed by scarce anything except personal attacks, and not by any proposition of better government. These attacks were mostly made by men who were distinguished only as talkers, not as doers. A man has who always succeeded may be called a fool, but he is preferable to speech-makers who have been failures as Generals and statesmen.

He resented the leading measures of the Government, and their effect on the business interests of the country. Replying to Mr. Hendricks' speech at Indianapolis last Saturday, he said Mr. Hendricks made the astounding declaration that he had been in favor of the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, and charged me with having calumniated him upon this subject. He said that I had known all the while that during the first month of the war he made a brief explanation of his views, in which he said he "regarded it as the duty of the citizens to respect and maintain the national authority, and give it an honest and earnest support during the continuance of the war, until in the Providence of God it might be brought to an honorable conclusion." He did not undertake to quote a sentence from this longspeech, but when he was in favor of its prosecution I must have been against it and the next step for him to take logically will be to assert that I was opposed to the war and doing all in my power to make the rebellion a success. While he was in favor of it, and his efforts were finally crowned with victory.

Senator Morton read from Mr. Greeley's acceptance speech the declaration that he was no less a Republican, and that they no less Democrats than ever, and then read Greeley's past opinions of the vice, ignorance and corruption of Democrats to show what he meant, saying they were no less Democrats. The rebel Semmes had just written a letter to a friend that he had not gone to Greely, but Greely had come to the capitain of the Alabama, which was true. Southern Democrats are the same, and now only resort to strategy to denounce to divide the Republicans. If it takes the Democrats only a few days to abandon their principles, their whole history, and profess to believe in a Republican platform, how long will it take them if they get into power to abandon their new professions of principles? The plank in the Cincinnati platform, on which this contest really is fought is that of non-interference in the affairs of States, which is understood to mean that the administration should stand neutral between Southern Democrats and the colored people, and not execute the Ku-Klux law or enforcement law or legislation carrying them out.

Horace Greeley was not content with urging Ku-Klux in his newspaper when it was pending, but came to Washington and used his personal influence with members of Congress to defeat the appropriation. The army, and I think his friends and mine will agree with me that this is the first time they ever heard of that vote, and that he has never boasted of it before. Several weeks ago, Mr. Hendricks in accepting his third nomination for Governor, announced that he had turned his back upon the past forever, and looked only to the future, but he seems now to be not satisfied to let the matter rest upon the past, but he is attempting to reverse the past to obliterate his anti-war record and appear in the interesting character of a war Democrat, whose labors were crowned with success in the suppression of the rebellion, all of which will be received with surprise and, perhaps, indignation by all the friends and sons of liberty.

Another statement in his speech must have seriously shocked the credulity and intelligence of his audience, and for fear I shall be suspected of misrepresenting him, I will read the passage. Speaking, of myself he said: "In a mere recent speech he has called my sincerity in question, in that I said I had tried my hand at forgetting the past. We stand in the present and only look to the future." No fair-minded man understands this language as a desertion of convictions of right, or an abandonment of essential principles. This I may illustrate: I opposed the amendments to the Constitution, for I thought then, as I believe now, that during a civil war, and under passions excited thereby, the public mind is not in a proper condition of safety to change the foundation and frame work of the Government. Mr. Hendricks gave the country to understand that he opposed the twelfth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments as a party trick. He thought it was a bad time to attempt to amend the Constitution during a civil war, and while the passions were excited, not that he had any objections to the amendments themselves. This pretense is the other attempt to appear in the character of a war Democrat. It is perfectly notorious that Mr. Hendricks voted against and opposed the thirteenth amendment, because he was opposed to the abolition of slavery. Because of the time when the amendment was brought forward. It is perfectly notorious that he voted against and fought at every step the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, bitterly denouncing the provisions of which as subversive of the spirit and genius of our institutions. It also is notorious that he voted against the fifteenth amendment, denouncing negro suffrage and political equality, and their consequences in the most bitter terms. It is the failure of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Indiana twice to resign in order to prevent the ratification of the amendment.

I have no objection to Mr. Hendricks changing his opinion in regard to the war and amendments and every thing else and turning his back upon the past, but when he undertakes to pervert the history of the time, and appear in the character which belonged to others, he places those with whom he was then in conflict in a false position. He and I were in political conflict during the war, and when he was in favor of its prosecution I must have been against it and the next step for him to take logically will

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FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114½@114¾.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE met yesterday at Harrisburg and accepted the declination of Gen. Harry White for the nomination to the office of Congressman at large. Gleni W. Schofield, a gentleman of large ability, was substituted in his place on the ticket. For the additional office recently created by Congress, Gen. Charles Albright, of Carbon county, was nominated. For additional elector at large, W. D. Wharton, Esq., one of the ablest colored men of Philadelphia, was placed in nomination.

OUR ARTICLE yesterday, predicting that the cholera in its worst form would appear in this city during the present summer season, has called forth no less than thirteen communications, nine of which agree with us that danger is imminent, and the other four argue that there is no possibility of the scourge being visited upon the city. We hope the minority are right, but we insist that an over-confidence against imminent danger is suicidal. We have been warned that the awful epidemical disease has started upon its travels—that it is wending its way to our shores. No mariner ever told so truthfully the course of a storm as can be foretold the march of the real cholera. It may not come this year, but there is danger to be apprehended that it will. As we have before remarked, strict attention to diet, a close watchfulness of habits, temperance in eating and drinking, and, above all things, cleanliness of person and of premises are the very best ways to afford strength and ability to subdue the insidious enemy. It is not yet time to take alarm over the threatened scourge, but it is not too soon to make preparation to receive it.

THE German government is disposed to hold a strict rein on the extreme Liberals or Republican agitators. Herr Bebel is a well known socialist deputy in the German Parliament, and a few months ago made a speech near Leipzig, in which he said, according to the evidence of two officials who were present, that when the Franco-German war broke out the King of Prussia promised to give his people unity and liberty if the campaign should be successful; and that unity had now been accomplished, but only in the barrack and in the stationhouse, while of liberty there has yet been no trace. This, however, was not to be wondered at, as it would not be the first time that princes had broken their promises. For this language Herr Bebel was arrested and tried on the 6th inst., for high treason. In vain he urged in his defence that he had no intention of accusing the German Emperor of breaking his word, but that he had spoken merely of princes in general, and had asserted as a historical fact that princes had made promises when in difficulties which they afterwards did not fulfil. This did not save the Republican, for the tribunal declared him guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment and "the loss of the rights derived by him from public election"—*i. e.*, the loss of his seat in the German Parliament.

THE following extract is copied *verbatim* from a report made by Jacob Thompson to the rebel Secretary of State in 1864, regarding the incendiary raids during the war. The original is in the possession of the Government, having been obtained in the batch of rebel archives recently purchased:

"Soon after I reached Canada, a Mr. Minor Major visited me and represented himself as an accredited agent of the Confederate States to destroy steamboats on the Mississippi river, and that his operations were suspended for want of means. I advanced to him two thousand dollars in Federal currency, and soon afterward several boats were burned at St. Louis, involving an immense loss of property to the enemy. He became suspected, as he represented to me, of being the author of this burning, and from that time both he and his men have been hiding and consequently done nothing.

"Money has been advanced to Mr. Churchill, of Cincinnati, to organize a corps for the purpose of incendiarism in that city. I consider him a true man, and although as yet he has affected but little, I am in constant expectation of hearing of effective work in that quarter."

There is a prominent Democratic politician in Cincinnati, who is very probably the "Mr. Churchill of Cincinnati," referred to in the above extract. He is amnestied now, for he was a candidate on the Democratic State ticket in Ohio a few years ago. Jake Thompson is a good subject for Mr. Greeley's universal amnesty notions, but Wirtz, the Andersonville jailor, would have been a better one had he not lost his life by a sudden fall from a scaffold, which—the fall, of course—was prematurely checked by the intervention of a hempen cord.

THE SHOOTING of McMullin in Philadelphia (from which it is likely he will recover) by a pardoned convict, is made the cause of severe censure of Governor Geary by the newspapers of that city. Mara was sent to the Penitentiary for seven years, the full term allowed by the law, for a murderous assault on a revenue officer. But before a third of the term had expired he was pardoned by the Governor, McMullin being largely instrumental in securing his liberty. In fact, it is alleged the perseverance of the Alderman and of the Honorable Samuel Josephs, of Democratic legislative fame, were potent in securing clemency. If the fate of McMullin would restrain men of influence from seeking the restoration to liberty of professional roughs, we do not know but the result would balance its cost. In all large cities there is a banditti, more brutal, murderous, cowardly and thieving, than the highwaymen of Nevada or California. When once these scoundrels are convicted they should receive from the courts the full penalty of the law, and their pardon by the Governor should be made an impossibility. Not one-half the murderers annually executed were ever so dangerous to the peace of a community or the life of the citizen, as these outlaws who thrive and prosper in the heart of great cities, and, strange to say, secure a backing and influence when in trouble that renders their suppression well nigh impossible. They constitute a class peculiar in their vices and power. Half a dozen of them will often hold the police of a city in awe, for the officers know that after arrest conviction is doubtful, and if secured a pardon is extremely probable. We believe special laws should be made for these practiced ruffians, and that on a second or third conviction, when the penitentiary doors close on them, they should never be reopened. For the most part they are totally depraved—have deliberately determined on a life of violence and crime, and clemency to them is a waste of the quality and is sure to be followed by fearful consequences. It is very seldom they end their careers without the life of one or more persons on their hands. There is but one way to dispose of such criminals, and that is to keep them in prison, when once convicted, for life, or until old age renders them comparatively harmless.

A MISTAKE occurred in the tabular statement of the electoral college published in the GAZETTE yesterday morning. We omitted to add to nine States the increase of representation given by the supplemental apportionment bill passed by the last Congress. This increases the total number of electors to 366, and makes 184 votes necessary to a choice. Below we give the table as corrected:

States.	Electoral vote in 1872.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
Alabama	10	....	1,771
Arkansas	6	2,712	....
California	6	5,061	....
Connecticut	6	28	....
Delaware	3	....	2,476
Florida	4	614	....
Georgia	11	....	26,863
Illinois	21	22,589	....
Indiana	15	....	2,568
Iowa	11	41,254	....
Kansas	5	20,162	....
Kentucky	12	....	37,158
Louisiana	8	24,777	....
Maine	7	10,631	....
Maryland	8	....	16,135
Massachusetts	13	13,465	....
Michigan	11	16,785	....
Minnesota	5	14,984	....
Mississippi	8	24,049	....
Missouri	15	....	41,838
Nebraska	3	2,478	....
Nevada	3	....	1,053
New Hampshire	5	1,170	....
New Jersey	9	....	5,979
New York	35	13,318	....
North Carolina	10	9,345	....
Ohio	23	16,084	....
Oregon	3	1,060	....
Pennsylvania	29	14,575	....
Rhode Island	4	1,153	....
South Carolina	7	33,534	....
Tennessee	12	....	34,479
Texas	8	....	24,279
Vermont	5	21,309	....
Virginia	11	....	2,236
West Virginia	5	....	2,857
Wisconsin	10	9,329	....
Total	366		

Necessary to a choice, 184.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

The news of the death of Benito Juarez at the city of Mexico, on the 18th inst., comes with such particularity of detail, that we judge it may be credited, although four-fifths of the Mexican news is generally invented in the interest of one or the other factions striving for mastery in that country. We count the loss of the President a great misfortune for that distracted nation. Juarez has shown marked greatness as a leader and ruler; and to add to the regret at his death at this time, we have news that the insurrection on the Rio Grande and contiguous States was about suppressed, and the President had before him as peaceful a future as Mexico could promise. This is not saying much, but it was believed by those who knew him, that if any one could destroy the lawlessness chronic in that nation, it was Juarez. His career as President has been a trying one, but he has borne himself bravely, and especially in the conflict with Maximilian and his French allies, exhibited a love of country and republican institutions grand in its character and impregnable in its integrity. During our civil war he was a firm friend of the national cause, and therefore his memory has claims on every American.

Juarez was about sixty-five years of age. He was descended from pure aboriginal stock. He was a lawyer in early life, but entered politics as a liberal and passed through various political and judicial offices until he entered the Mexican Congress in 1846, and was Governor of his native State of Oajacca from 1848 to 1852. Santa Anna banished him from the country in 1853, and he resided at New Orleans until 1855. Returning he was again elected Governor, but was soon made Secretary of State, and subsequently Chief Justice of the Republic, by President Comonfort. In 1868 he became, in virtue of this latter office, President, on the withdrawal of Comonfort. He has been successively elected since then, but between the native revolutionists, the French and Maximilian has had a stormy official career.

The Presidency will devolve on the Chief Justice of the Republic, Senor Tejada, an opponent of Juarez for the Presidency at the last election, and it is believed the secret head of the revolution now in progress against the government in the Eastern States. It is not likely he will be permitted a more peaceful rule than his predecessor, and it is doubtful if he has the same practical genius for dealing with *pronunciamentos* and their authors. At any rate, public affairs look blue in Mexico.

HIS EDUCATION AND BOYHOOD.

The Greeley organs universally style Grant illiterate, or as one of them said in New York the other day ignorant of "what school boys know." Roscoe Conkling in his speech on Tuesday night, gave some little attention to this point. Grant, he said, was educated at West Point, and whoever graduates in that exacting school must have an education such as few Americans receive. Mental culture is not all we find in Grant at West Point. His letters written there stamp him with a character enough by itself to refute the worn and soiled tavern scandal which now offends the nostrils of the nation. Here is a letter to his mother, June 4, 1839. He was then seventeen. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." Let us see what kind of a boy the man grew out of:

WEST POINT, June 4, 1839.

MY DEAR MOTHER: I have occasionally been called to be separated from you; but never did I feel the full force and effect of this separation as I do now. I seem alone in the world without my mother. There have been so many ways in which you have advised me, when, in the quiet home, I have been pursuing my studies, that you cannot tell how much I miss. When I was busy with father in the tannery and on the farm, we were more or less surrounded by others, who took up our attention, and occupied our time. But I was so often alone with you, and you spoke to me so frequently in private, that the solitude of my situation here at the Academy, among my silent books and in my lonely room, is all the more striking; it reminds me all the more forcibly of home, and most of you, my dear mother, of you. But, in the midst of all this, your kind instructions and admonition are ever present with me. I trust they may never be absent from me as long as I live. How often I think of them? and how well do they strengthen me in every good word and work.

My dear mother, should I progress well with my studies at West Point, and become a soldier for my country, I am looking forward with hope to have you spared to share with me in any advancement I may make. I see now, in looking over the records here, how much American soldiers of the right stamp are indebted to good American mothers! When they go to the field, what many of maternal affection and counsel are ing over the history of the noble struggle of our fathers for independence, at the evidence of the good influence exerted upon them by the women of the Revolution. Ah! my beloved friend, how can the present generation ever repay the debt it owes the patriots of the past for the sacrifices they have so freely and richly made for us? We may well ask, would our country be what it is if it had not been for the greatness of our patriotic ancestors? Let me hear from you by letter as often as convenient, and send me such books as you think will help me. They can be forwarded through the courtesy of our member of Congress.

Faithfully and most lovingly your son,
ULYSSES.

To his father he writes from West Point:

I find much here that makes me love my dear native land more than ever. I am happy in the fact that this stronghold of nature is safely in the hands of the United States. Do you know, father, that it is called the Gibraltar of America?

* * * * * * *

As I return from my walk, refreshed by the exercise, inspired by the grand and varied scenery, and better prepared for my studies, I pass by the cemetery of the Academy, where some of our cherished dead repose. Here is the monument erected by our grateful country to the brave hero Kosciusko, who fell on the field of battle, on American soil, fighting for the liberties of mankind. You remember, father, the line that is recorded of him:

"And Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell."

I am rendered serious by the impressions crowded upon me here at West Point. My thoughts are frequently occupied with the hatred I am made to feel toward traitors to my country, as I looked around me on the memorials that remain of the black-hearted treason of Arnold. I am full of a conviction of scorn and contempt, which my young and inexperienced pen is unable to write in this letter, towards the conduct of any man who, at any time, could strike at the liberties of such a nation as ours. If every man should be found in our Union base enough to make the attempt to do this; if, like Arnold, they should secretly seek to sell our national inheritance for the mess of pottage of wealth, or power, or section—West Point sternly reminds me what you, my father, would have your son do. As I stand here in this national fort, a student of arms under our country's flag, I know full well how you would have me act in such an emergency. I trust my future conduct, in such an hour would prove worthy the patriotic instructions you have given. Yours obediently,

ULYSSES SIDNEY GRANT.

Had the boy who wrote those letters, a good and gentle nature? Was he well grounded, or afloat? When did he loose the moral sense which there speaks out?

From West Point he went to act a subordinate part in the Mexican war. He acted it bravely, modestly and well. The Mexican war being over, his pay in the regular army would have gone on, and he might have lived in peace and idleness at the public cost, but, unwilling to be a drone, he became a tanner.

JOHN BRIGHT.

John Bright, after a long abstinence from speech making, on the 12th inst., delivered an address at his residence in Rochdale, to a delegation who presented him on behalf of his friends in the Staffordshire Potteries with an elaborately carved cabinet containing specimens of ceramic art. Mr. Bright's address is mainly devoted to a review of his political career, and especially his connection with the repeal of the corn laws. He also vindicated his opposition to the Crimean war, and pointed to the fact that England had lately surrendered to Russia, the principal result of that war, thus showing the loss of life and treasure in 1854–'55, was uncalled for and unnecessary. In further vindication of his political career, Mr. Bright referred to his course during the American rebellion. This part of his speech is so deserving of perusal on this side of the ocean, that we quote it. He said:

"It is one of the unaccountable things in history that people like ourselves—not the great body of the people, but Government, Parliament, and the rich classes, and the most influential members of the press probably, or many of them—should for a moment have taken sides with a rebellion, the sole object and purpose of which was to perpetuate forever the slavery of millions of human beings. I did not counsel interference; I said from the first, when the insurrection began, in a few observations which I made in the House of Commons, 'Leave it alone. The United States are powerful enough to overcome all difficulties. I believe they will overcome this.' My object was to counsel what at the time I called a generous and not an unfriendly neutrality. I call you to witness, and the whole country to witness, whether, if we had pursued the course of generous neutrality, we should not have escaped embarrassments, negotiations, concessions, and humiliations to which we have been subjected for several years past. I hope, and believe in all probability, the difficulties which have arisen will be terminated. I believe the conduct of the Government has been everything which people could require in reference to this subject; and I speak from personal knowledge of the most intimate character when I say that no gentlemen in this country are more anxious for all difficulties to be removed, and that the United Kingdom and the United States should live together in perfect amity, than the men who have the responsibility at the present time of administering the Executive Government of the country. In saying this I hope no one will assume that I am pretending to be wiser than my neighbors. There are thousands and hundreds of thousands who during all this period have held the same opinions I have held and recommended or wished for the same policy; but they had not the same opportunity for speech and action that I had. I have always felt that there were good men in all parts of the country who sympathized with me, and who would, as far as they had the power, give their warmest support to the course and policy which I was engaged in pursuing."

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democrats and Liberals of the ninth Ohio district have nominated Gen. Geo. W. Morgan for Congress. It is a new district, and Republican by about 1,100 majority.

THE "Ida Greeley Grays" is the title of electioneering clubs being formed by the gushing young chivalry of the South.

A LETTER to a New England paper speaks as follows concerning politics in Georgia:

"Strange as it may seem to many, there is a fair prospect of carrying the Grant and Wilson electoral ticket. The full vote of this State is about 200,000. Of these 90,000 are colored, and the remainder white. There are about 10,000 of the latter in the Republican party. How thoroughly Democracy is demoralized can be seen by the fact that out of less than forty papers, fourteen dailies and weeklies, regarded as the ablest in Georgia, are openly against Greeley, and some of them were, not four days ago, on the eve of coming out for Grant and Wilson."

THE Washington special (July 22) to the Boston *Globe* has this to say of Southern politics:

"A very large number of letters have been received during the last ten days from all sections of the South. They are addressed to the Republican managers, and are generally from Democrats who are opposed to Greeley. Most of them ask copies of the compilation of Mr. Greeley's opinions, which has been announced as being in preparation. All the writers declare that they will not vote for Greeley under any circumstances, and, in a majority of cases, they declare that they shall vote for the Republican nominees. The letters indicate a great breaking up of the Democracy throughout the South. The gentlemen from East Tennessee, who arrived to-day, give encouraging account of affairs there. Mr. Maynard is hopeful of re-election. In consequence of the avowed determination of the Democrats not to vote in the Chattanooga district, there is strong probability of the election of a Republican. R. R. Butler claims his re-election as sure, and the Memphis district is also claimed for the Republican nominee."

THE pamphlet in preparation at Washington for some time, giving an account of what Mr. Greeley knows, being choice extracts from the *Tribune*, is now ready. It has been collated and edited by a careful hand, and is the richest campaign document ever produced in this country. There never has been a question about which Mr. Greeley has not known something on every side and this pamphlet gives such knowledge of his in his own language, and so cannot be open to the charge of misrepresentation.

MR. GREELEY'S Protectionist friends will doubtless be much encouraged by the confident statements put forward by the leading Democratic organs. Thus, the *World* of Tuesday, declared that it supported Greeley because he had "become a muzzled and passive, whereas Gen. Grant is an untrammeled and active, Protectionist. Mr. Greeley has bound himself by a solemn public pledge to stand neutral on this question." What do the Protectionists say to this semi-official explanation to their old friend's position?

CAPT. E. B. WARD, of Detroit, one of the most prominent and successful business men and manufacturers of the nation, has written a letter to the Detroit *Post*, taking strong ground in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson. In one paragraph he says that whoever supposes that the elements of the Democratic party are essentially changed by assuming the name of Liberal Republican, with H. Greeley as their tool or figure-head, will be thoroughly undeceived if it should ever unfortunately occur that they should obtain control of the General Government. And of their candidate he adds:

"Mr. Greeley is unstable, impracticable and unreliable. With him as President business men and investors could place no reliance on what his course would be. He might advocate tariff one day, free trade the next, and prohibition the third. Values of all kinds of property would become uncertain and fluctuating. * * * Keep General Grant at the head of the Government: keep Boutwell in his place: elect a wise Congress, and we may expect four years more of our present unequalled prosperity."

THE *World* comes out strongly for Chief Justice Church as the Democratic candidate for Governor in New York, and he will probably be nominated. He has twelve years yet to serve on the bench, and if he consents to run will have to retire from his judicial position before election.

"*Are there any Democrats in the United States,*" is a query propounded by that eminently authodox organ, the Chicago *Times*, and it proceeds to answer it as follows:

"From the attitude of the political parties and the political managers, it would appear that there are none. Two candidates for the Presidency are in the field, both pronounced anti-democrats; both representatives and advocates of the paternal system of government. Of the parties that are respectively supporting these candidates, one has distinctly affirmed the anti-democratic principle; the other has refused to affirm the Democratic principle in its national character, and is now engaged in a like refusal in its local divisions. So far as existing party organizations are concerned, the Democratic principles appear to have been completely abandoned. There exists no party organization which even assumes, in its organic formularies or declarations, to be an instrumentality for conveying Democratic principles into the laws and administration of government. Whichever Presidential candidate shall succeed, it is the success of a man holding anti-Democratic principles. Whether Grant candidates or Greeley candidates for Congress shall go to Washington, neither will go as the representatives of declared Democratic principles. * * * With no organization to assert Democratic ideas, and make those ideas a power which office-mongers and patronage-dispensers will feel and respect, how will Democracy ever again become the guide of government.

"The *Times* has warned Democrats that the Greeley business meant not only the annihilation of the Democratic party, but the eternal banishment of the Democratic doctrine from the practice of government. Facts are already demonstrating the truth of that warning. We tell you, fellow-Democrats, you who believe in Democratic principles as firmly as in your religion, that Democratic freedom never was in greater peril on this continent than at this time. You cannot save it by temporizing with its enemies. You can only hope to save it by asserting your principles, and by organizing a moral and physical power in defense of such assertion of what you honestly believe to be truth. To resurrect your principles, you must dare to assert them with all the force you can exert."

THE GREELEY INTRIGUE.

More About the Bargain Between Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour.

The New York *Tribune* makes a weak defence of its candidate and late editor, in the matter of the Binghampton revelations, as to a secret intrigue between Mr. Greeley and the Democratic leaders. We quote the annexed article from the N. Y. *Evening Post*, exposing the sophistry of the Greeley defence:

The essential points at issue are these: Whose candidate is Mr. Greeley, and how came he to be the candidate of any party?

The Binghampton exposure shows that he is primarily the candidate of the Democratic party; that interviews and correspondence ensued to that end, beginning nine months ago, and continuing for several months, in which were involved, on the part of the Democratic party, Horatio Seymour and Lewis Carmichael, a prominent and influential Democrat of Unadilla, and on the part of Mr Greeley, Mr. Greeley himself, Reuben E. Fenton and Waldo Hutchins; that an essential part of that plan was that Mr. Greeley should be first nominated at Cincinnati, to give him the *eclat* of being a reform candidate, and that the dust should be plentifully thrown into the eyes of the Republicans; that the preliminaries to this plan were concocted between Carmichael and Greeley; that subsequent negotiations were carried on between Seymour and Hutchins, the two most astute, careful and reticent politicians to be found in the two parties, one of them—Hutchins—being the only trustworthy and respectable friend that Greeley has about him, and the man who for some years past has had Greeley's political conscience (so far as he can be said to have any) in his keeping; that the terms of this negotiation the contracting parties kept to themselves, but that they were entirely satisfactory, inasmuch as we have the evidence both of their existence and the character in the fulfilment of preliminaries in the nomination of Greeley both at Cincinnati and Baltimore; that the nature of the subsequent terms of the bargain may be conjectured from the discussion, in the course of the negotiations, of the proposal to give pensions to rebel soldiers, and the strong probability there is that Hutchins, in his skillful manipulation of the Cincinnati Convention, used this argument successfully to overcome the objections to whom Greeley owed his nomination; and that, finally, here is the strongest possible chain of circumstantial evidence to prove that Greeley, through his friends, Hutchins and Fenton—the latter coming in as a sort of *amicus curiæ*—made a corrupt and disgraceful bargain with certain Democrats in consideration of which he was to receive—as he has received—the Democratic nomination at Baltimore, and the support, so far as that could be promised or influenced, of the Democratic party.

Now we beg the reader to turn to the *Tribune*'s article and see how it answers these allegations.

I. It declares that Mr. Greeley never agreed, in case he should be chosen President to make Mr. Seymour Secretary of State. Who said he did? The precise terms of the bargain nobody pretends to know.

II. A most truculent proclamation that Mr. Greeley never wrote to anybody about the Presidency unless first written to; that he never asked anybody to see Seymour or anybody else to win such person's support; that he never named himself when asked who should be the candidate against Grant; that he never invited any one to visit him to confer on the subject of the Presidency—all which may be perfectly true without in the slightest degree weakening the force of the Binghampton exposure. The braggart tone, therefore, in which all the world is challenged to produce any letters from Greeley of any other purport than that here indicated is the most transparent evasion of the whole question at issue. Not one word, it will be observed, is there about Carmichael; not one word about Waldo Hutchins; not one word of a discussion of a Democratic nomination by a reform convention; not one word of talk about pensions to rebel soldiers; not one word of the particular letters enumerated by dates of correspondence between Carmichael and Seymour, on the one hand, and Greeley and Hutchins and Fenton on the other. We repeat, this sort of thing may serve with *Tribune* readers, who are not permitted, so far as its daily paper is concerned, to know what it is in controversy; but it will not answer for the outside public, who understand the charge to be that Mr. Greeley's nomination is the result of a bargain with Democrats, and that whoever votes for him votes for the consummation of that bargain, as well as for a man weak enough or wicked enough—whichever you please—to propose to restore the Democratic party to power that he may gratify his insane craving to be in office.

A GARDEN SOIL, if possible, should be trenched, for many reasons of a mechanical and chemical kind. Suffice it to say that in such a soil, plants will not suffer from drought, because the air in circulating through it deposits moisture on the surface of its particles. The soil, at a certain depth, being at a lower temperature in hot weather, when plants need moisture most, and when there is plenty of it in the air, will have moisture deposited on its particles because of their being at a lower temperature than the surrounding atmosphere. A piece of polished steel taken from an ice house and exposed to summer air will have moisture at once deposited on its surface, for it is at a lower temperature than the atmosphere; and the same will be true of a deeply trenched garden soil when the air passes freely through its particles, which it will do if not pervaded by stagnant water.

SINCE Dr. McCosh has been President of Princeton College, he has received $1,000,000 in gifts, $330,000 at the last commencement. To Darmouth College, the new President, Dr. Smith, has brought about $500,000. At Hamilton College, a new hall, costing over $50,000, has been dedicated this year. To Union College, the new President, a young man, has brought $100,000.

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SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
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GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
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GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
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CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny,
(Subject to District Conference.)
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JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
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S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Suiker.
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FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
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Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT.

Excelsior Saratoga Water on draught.
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Also, St. Louis (Michigan) Magnetic Spring Water.
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In bottles—sold by the dozen, or by the case or barrel, at the lowest prices, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
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N. B.—Call and try our Soda Water—drawn from the Frost King Soda Water Apparatus, the finest in the city.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF LIFE.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are in fact the source of many ailments and fatal maladies. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headaches, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing forms. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by overmuch brain work or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defense against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most powerful of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, it is the standard remedy.

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White Lead and Color Works,
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Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zines, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.

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We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a pure "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration. jy23-yd

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A choice assortment of all widths of Flouncing, Edging and Inserting at bargain prices.

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Buyers are Invited to Call.

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Fire Extinguisher!
Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1872.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 26, 1872.

As the season advances it becomes more and more evident that there will not be any trouble in money matters for the balance of the year. That the fall trade will be more than an average one, there can be but little doubt, and the most sanguine expectations of operators, as to a large and remunerative business during the next succeeding four months, is almost sure to be realized. Even the present movement in articles which are restricted to the wants of dealers, for immediate distribution, is ahead, in amount, of any previous summer season, and the volume of trade for 1872 will show a large increase over any former year.

At the present time some of the city institutions complain of being hard up, and say that they are considerably put to in finding means to meet fully the demands their customers make upon them. This, however, it is supposed, is merely temporary, as a return for the coal shipped during the past fortnight, with the superabundance of money in the eastern markets, where Pittsburgh banks can readily get redis-counts, will make money as accessible and cheap in this city as in the most favored of those any where in the country. The men of wealth who have families that they expect will continue to reside here, should give this matter attention, and show to the young, talented, and energetic, that besides the boundless resources possessed by this locality, that capital, at as fair a rate of interest as is furnished in other cities, can be had here. That the demand must bring a supply is almost certain. Yet gentlemen who pride themselves on their largeness of brain, goodness of heart, and great philanthropy, could do nothing more worthy of praise than by devising ways and means to further this end.

In local securities there is nothing new. Real estate is still active. Money in the eastern cities quoted as low as 1¼ on call.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., borkers, cor. Wood Stree and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	117¾
5-20—'62	113½
" 1864	114¼
" 1865	116¼
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	115¼
" 1868	115
10-40's	112¾
Currency 6's	114¾
Gold	114¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	97¾
Erie	51¾
Harlem	115
Port Wayne	96½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾
Rock Island	111¾
Chicago & N. W	74½
Do. Preferred	91¼
St. Paul, Common	56½
Wabash	76¾
Union Pacific	37¾
Ohio & Mississippi	26
Pacific Mail	76¼
West Union Telegraph	73¼
Adams Express	97¾
U. S. Express	84
Wells, Fargo	50

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58¾
Penn's. Allotments	58¾
Reading R. R	58¾
United Co's. New Jersey	126
Camden & Amboy R. R.	56¾
General Transportation	49
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh Ft. W. & C.	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾

NEW YORK, July 25, 1872.

Gold dull and firm at 114¼@114⅝. Loans 1@2 for carrying. Clearings $38,000,000 The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 114 43-100@114 60-100. Treasury disbursements $345,000. Government unsettled and strong; state bonds dull. Stocks weak and lower in the forenoon, and firmer in the afternoon. Erie opened at 51, owing to the fire at the Company's shops, advanced to 51¾, fell to 51¾, and rose to 52; closed at 52. Pacific Mail opened at 76¾, sold up to 77, fell to 75¾, and rallied to the opening price. These shares were quite active. Northwestern was also active and strong. The rest of the list was dull, but steady. It is reported that Drew has not yet closed out the great short sale of Erie, and is still a bear in that stock. Money easy at 5@6.

GOVERNMENT.—U. S. 6's of 1881 coupons, 117⅝; 5-20's of '62, 115¾@115⅞; do. '64, 115@115⅛; do. '65, 116⅛@116¾; do. '65 new, 114⅝; do. '67, 115¼@115⅝; do. '68 coupons, 115¾@115⅞; 10-40's, 112⅜; currency 6's, 114½@114⅝; new five per cents, 113⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessees, 73; new do., 73; South Carolinas July, 29; Missouri 6's, 94.

TELEGRAPH.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¼; Pacific Mail, 76¼; Adams Express, 96; Wells, Fargo & Co. do, 89½; American Merchants Union, 7½; United States do, 83½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 52; Harlem, 115; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 92; Union Pacific, 37⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 75½; do preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 111⅜; St. Paul 56⅝; do preferred, 78; Toledo & Wabash, 76¾; Fort Wayne, 97; Chicago & Alton, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 26.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat demand light but firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.36; No. 2 do, $1.25½. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Oats demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 26½c. Rye: demand fair and market firm; No. 1, 59c. Barley dull and unchanged; fall No. 2 coming week, as some of our largest buyers are in treaty for round lots of both foreign and Domestic.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Commercial List* says: Since our last the market for Scotch Pig has undergone considerable change for the better. The continued advance in the value of the article on the other side has caused a much firmer feeling here. Cable advices received yesterday quote Coltness as advanced to 155s., and this several other brands from 5s to 10s per ton over previous figures, while mixed numbers have reached 128s., which is said to be the highest prices for the past fifty years; and we learn that in view of the probable further advance in prices, contracts are being made, for next year's delivery, at these figures. At these prices it is impossible to lay shipments down here without loss even at $5 above the market rates barely ruling here. Importers here are very firm, and have advanced their views, now refusing to sell at less than the following rates, viz: Coltness $57,50@ $58; Gartsherrie $55; Glengarnock $56@57; and Eglinton $56@57. We hear of sales of 300 tons Eglinton at $50, for delivery after August 1st; some 800@1000 tons do and common brands at $45@50; 1200@1500 do Eglinton at Philadelphia, $47,50; and 2000@3000 do Carnbroe, here, on private terms. American is without change; No 1 continues firm and very scarce.—We quote it $53 @55; No. 2 and Gray Gorge are more plenty, but of neither can no large quantities be had.—We quote the former at $50@52 and the latter $48@ 49 for Lehigh make; no notice sales of a few hundred tons No. 2 ex-Lehigh at $52; 500 do No 2 and Gray Forge, for delivery commencing October 1, and 1000 do Thomas Gray Forge, on terms we did not learn.

PHILADELPHIA.—The *Gazette* says: Pig Iron is rather lower. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $51@52; No. 2 at $50; Grey Forge at $47; South Pig at $47@48; and mottled at $42@43 per ton. Old rail sell for shipment at $51 per ton, and nails at $5.66 per keg.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Loomis, O. & P.	2	Lindsay & McC.	4
Nimick & Co.	9	Loomis & C.	1
J. W. Porter	9	Jones & L.	0
Shoenberger & B.	10	Everson G & Co.	3
Byers, McC & Co.	2	Brown & Co.	3
J. Moorhead	1	Wilson G & Co	2
Reese G & Co.	3	Caughey & H.	7
Paul J & Co.	4	J Painter & Son	4
Total			64

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	16	Carnagie K & Co.	10
Shoenberger & B.	5	W Clark & Co.	4
McKnight & Co.	2	Caughey & H.	5
Isabella Furnace	10	Pgh Forge Iron Co.	5
Total			57

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J Moorhead	4	Caughey & H.	1

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Loomis & C.			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis, O'K & P.			3

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 25—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92½@93. United States Five-Twenties of '62, 91¾; do '65, 92½; do '67, 91¾. Ten-Forties, 89¾.

PARIS, July 25.—Rentes 54f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Cotton: middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 10d; sales 15,000; for speculation and export 3,000. Wheat: red winter 12s. Flour 27s. Corn 26s@26s 9d. Beef 62s 6d. Cheese 56s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A decidedly better feeling was manifested in the market to-day, and an improvement in business is visible in all the different departments of trade. No large transactions in any special line of goods are reported, but a more general distribution is noticed and there is a much better tone to the market. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are firm at former quotations, but not many are changing hands. In cotton goods quoted there is no change to note in quotations, and sales are very limited. In prints some fair sales were made. The market was generally dull. The enquiry continues active for low priced and medium cassimeres that can be sold at 37½c to 50c, but for finer grades the market is inactive. Some houses report the demand for flannels improving, and business more active. A fair amount of business was done to-day at full rates.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Beeves: to-day 2,600, making 8,100 since Saturday, against 6,500 the same time last week; cattle generally poor, and thin stock goes slow at ¼c decline; prime in demand, but none good enough to exceed 11c; Texans 9½@11c; stock not all sold; 6 cars good, 8 cwt, Kentucky, 12¼@13c; a lot, 6¼ cwt, Illinois, 8c each; 6 cars strong 7 cwt, 12½c; 4 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 12½c; 3 cars good Texans, 7 cwt, 10½c; 3 cars Ohio, 8¼ cwt, 12½c. Sheep and lambs: 4,100 to-day, and 18,400 for the week, against 12,200 the same time last week; prime sheep scarce, and all sold at full prices; several lots selling at 7c; common to good go at 5@6c; lambs plenty and dull at a little decline; held at 9@11½c; a few extra Jerseys sold at 12c; 1 car Ohio sheep of 87 lbs 7c; 2 cars of 35 lbs 6c; 1 car Indiana of 90 lbs 6¼c; 1 car Kentucky lambs of 63 lbs 9½c; 2 cars Canadas of 63 lbs 11c. Hogs: receipts 10 cars to-day, making 18,400 for the week, same as Saturday, against 17,900 for same time last week; market firm at an advance, dressed selling at 8¼@8½c; a few extreme heavy at 8c and light at 6¾c.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Cattle: receipts to-day 595, making 3,000 for the week 3,895, against 4,012 for same time last week; no receipts of any importance, and the falling off is almost without precedent, only one car being reported to have arrived this morning. The yards are bare, and operations are not sufficient to make quotable market; only a few were 18 Ohio steers 1,112 lbs $5,85; 35 Missouri 1,123 lbs $5,85; 13 Michigan 1,000 lbs $4,87½; 40 Canada 1,072 lbs $5,25. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,460, making the supply for the week thus far 9,490, against 10,760 same time last week. Market opened slightly depressed.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cotton: moderate quiet; middling upland 22½c; Flour more active; superfine western and State $5,30@5,75; common to good $6,15@6,45; extra western $7,00@7,50; 8,75; St. Louis $7,10@7,10%. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 93½c. Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring Chicago afloat $1,45 @1,46; steamer western $1,50@1,52; ungraded 62c. Oats steady and in fair demand; Ohio 46@ 47c. Eggs firm; western 20c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee in fair request at 13½@18½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8½@8¾c; Cuba 8¼@9½c. Molasses unchanged. Rice firm at 8¾@9c. Crude petroleum 12½@12¾c; refined 22½c. Provisions: pork firm; mess $13,80 @14. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 10@11c; shoulders 5¾@6c; middles firm; long clear 7¼@7½c. Lard more active and higher; No. 1 to prime steam new 8@8¾c; old 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese firm at 9@12c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Flour: quiet and steady, and nominally unchanged. Wheat firm; closing at $1,31½ bid $1,32 asked cash; $1,24 seller August; $1,14¾ seller September; $1,12¾ seller the year. Corn steady; 42¾@42¾c seller 42¾@42¾c seller August; 43¾c seller September. Oats steady, 27½c cash; 26¾@27c seller August; 26¾c seller September. Rye: stronger and higher; 56c bid seller September; 55c seller August. Barley firm and in good demand; future 58¾c; 59c seller September. Pork quiet; spot held at $15,30; offered $14,87½ seller August; $13,40 seller September. Lard dull and unchanged; for winter 9c; summer firm and saleable at 7¾c. Sugar cured hams: none offering; nominally at 11@14c for winter. Meats strong; sales shoulders 5¾c; short ribs 7¼c. Whisky quiet; buyers and sellers apart: 89c bid; 90c asked.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Flour in fair demand and market firm at $6,60@7,00. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; old $1,60@1,62; new $1,45@ 1,50. Corn quiet and weak at 56c. Rye: demand good at full prices; 70@72c. Oats: dull and unchanged at 34@35c. Barley dull and nominal at 50@70c. Groceries in fair demand. Oil steady. Butter: demand good at full prices for choice; 16½@22c. Pork steady and in moderate demand; regular $14; city held at $16. Lard dull and nominal at 7¼@8¼@8¾@9 @9¼c. Bacon in good demand at 6¼@6¾@8¼ @8¾c. Live hogs firm with an upward tendency at $4,50@4,80; receipts 1,621 head. Whisky firm at 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, cash $1,50; old amber Michigan $1,45; No. 1 red winter August $1,65; No. 2 do cash $1,45; No. 3 do $1,40. Corn, fair: demand and prices advanced; high mixed seller Sept. 50@50½c; low mixed 47½c; yellow 49½c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 1 32c; Michigan 32c. Pork and lard: nothing doing.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Flour dull; superfine $5,00@5,50; extra $5,75@6,25. Wheat quiet; old red $1,80@1,81; new $1,45@1,50; amber $2,00. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; yellow 60c. Oats quiet; 40@42c. Petroleum: crude; 16½@ 16¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Flour very firm and unchanged. Wheat very firm; No 1 red winter held at $1,75; No 2 do $1,60. Corn steady, and in moderate demand; low mixed 49c. Oats irregular; 26c. Petroleum very firm and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 25.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady: Chicago 38c; Ohio 40c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 25.—49 g hides, Loppe & H; 2 pkgs wine, 1 do brandy, Hook & A; 19 sks hair, D Chestnut & Co; 1¾ bbl whisky, Kaiser & C; 42 cars coal, S M Kier & Co; 19 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 1 car ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co; 1 car junk, E Neason.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., July 25.—1 car lumber, Slack & S; 1 do do, S P & J W Large; 1 do do, Hill P & Co; 1 do do, Mullen & Bro; 7 bxs s machines, Smith F & S; 31 g hides, Geo Henderson & Co; 1 bdle, James Graham; 3 casks cheese, J A Graf; 1 bbl eggs, 4 bbls potatoes, E Moye & Co; 12 p kegs butter, J O'Brien; 1 car rags, McCullough & Co; 13 bbls g apples, Youngerdon & S; 22 bbls do do, H Riddle; 21 bbls apples, 2 do eggs, H J McCracken; 10 bbls apples, Houck McC & Co; 150 oil bbls, B D Moore; 1 car oats, Head C & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION July 23.—2 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 2 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 do lime, Johnson & Co; 14 hides, Lappe & H; 7 sks wool, S Bradley & Son; 17 pkgs cheese, Isaac Osech; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 10 bxs cheese, S Dyer; 590 pigs lead, Seymer B & Co; 65 pkgs tobacco, H Landis; 100 bbls flour, Sayre & Co; 1 car lumber, A Patterson; 1 do do, J B Chambers; 15 hf bbls herring, W W Wright; 2 cases tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; lot furniture, Huntsman & Co; 1 lot s pipe, J Miller; 2 cases b powder, Beckfield & N; 2 cars oats, Clark & S; 1 car lumber, Mullen S & Co; 2 pkgs eggs, C H Mortage.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY July 25.—1 bxs l robs, Lockhart & C; 6 bgs rags, McElroy & Co; 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do, Luebbe & Bros; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 189 bdls spokes, Jas Herdman & Son; 4 rolls leather, G N Hoffadt; 7 sks rags, B E McClelland & Co; 1 bxs organ, Meier & H; 150 sks oats, J & G; 1 pkg butter, J J Pettitt & Co; 2 casks bacon, E Moye & Co; 5 kgs lard, Head & C; 1 bxs crackers, S S Marvine; 1 bdl tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 34 bdls clay, T Coffin & Co; 5 bbls oil, Baxton P K; 50 ttes lard, J Dazell & Son; 16 do hams, F Seiler & Co; 50 do hams, Jas H Parker; 25 do do, J P Hanna & Co; 5 sks wool, S Bradley & Son; 6 cars pig iron, Loomis & C.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, July 25.—1 car shingles, Hays & Son; 2 bbls eggs, Houck Mc C & Co; 30 bxs cheese, Reymer & Bro; 50 bbls 206 sks flour, D Wallace; 1 car oats McHenry & H; 15 cases wine, Arnsthal & Son; 50 bxs soap, T C Jenkings; 40 bxs nails, England & B; 65 do cheese, N J Braden. 5 bbls vinegar, Daub; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 2 crates rags, Haworth & D. 9 bbls, molasses, J S Dilworth & Co; 10 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 10 doz brooms, J Porterfield, 45 sks rags H E McClelland; 1 car shingles, J & A Hays; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 400 do do, shanklerd Co; 500 do do, F W Jenkins; bbls whisky James McKoay; 25 bbls h wines, W Miller; 25 do do, Rodelheimer & A; 1 car s iron, Moloney & L.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA July 25.—4 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, Watt L & Co; 18 pails berries, 7 pkgs eggs, 1 coop chickens, H J McCracken & Bro; 2 kgs butter, W J Steel & Co; 200 sheep, S Clayton; 152 cases w glass, R C Schmertz; 10 bbls crackers, Kramer & N; 1 bbl tallow, lot hides, J Barr; 234 galls s ware, J Mills & Son; 1 bbl eggs, Johnson & Co; 20 bales hay, Hilg & H.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, July 25.—36 bales hay, S E Patterson, 375 bales s ware, W M Cooper & Co; 1 cask bacon, Watt L & Co; 942 galls s ware, Wm Haslage & Co; 30 sks wheat, George & S; 205 do do, Marshall K & Co; 31 bales hay, Hilg & H; lot old iron, Holmes & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose two or three inches at this point yesterday and was still swelling slowly last evening, with six feet four inches in the channel. The rise emanates from the Monongahela; there was but fifteen inches in the Allegheny at Oil City yesterday. Weather cloudy and warm, with every appearance of more rain.

There have been no arrivals since our last report excepting the Monongahela river packets, and the Messenger for St. Louis was the only departure.

The Juniata was due last evening and will no doubt be found in port this morning; she has a big trip, which is evident from the fact that she was drawing five feet at Marietta. As will be seen by card she will depart again this evening for Cincinnati and passengers. Shippers should make a note of this and act accordingly.

Capt. Richard Calhoun is in command of the Messenger.

The Bellevernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, is announced for St. Louis forthwith. Capt. Darragh is decidedly opposed to keeping a boat tied up when there is water, even if business is a little dull; the Bellevernon loses but very little time in this way. When there is not enough water for her to come here she goes below—she is nearly always on the wing.

The West Virginia, from Geneva, arrived and departed as usual.

The St. Louis *Times* says: "There is now four distinct lines operating between this city and New Orleans, which would seem to be sufficient tonnage both to meet the demands of shippers and keep rates at a scale which would be largely in favor them. There is the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company, with several mammoth carriers; Merchants' Southern Packet Company, with an equal number; Mississippi Transportation Company, with a vast amount of tonnage, and the Kountz Line, with four large freighters, to say nothing of the outside, or transient boats that always come here when business justifies. In view of this state of affairs, it would seem there is little prospect of rates to points South reaching the high figures they attained last winter. At least not very soon."

—A late number of the *Scientific American* contains the following communication:

In September, 1869, I was in Pittsburgh, and there saw the hull of the first iron steamer ever built, I believe, west of the Alleghenies. She was called the Duquesne, and was intended for a freight boat. The hull was on the ways and the mechanics at work on her. What became of her —whether successful or not—I do not know. I saw a notice in the Philadelphia paper of her departure from Pittsburgh on her first trip. As iron will probably replace wood on the Western rivers, I think this reminiscence might be interesting.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says; Captain Kountz's price for his line of steamers was $215,000. Captain Bofinger made him an offer of $175,000. We made a slight blunder, yesterday, in the statement that Captain Bofinger hasn't at this time $200,000 about him. It is but justice to that enterprising gentleman to state that the amount figure is the very most he can raise, if that in his pocket, or can command at any moment. We hope the statement will not cause borrowers to flock around Captain John N. Bofinger.

—The Chuterimmati Gazette says: Jacob Gardner has brought a suit for damages against the New Richmond Packet Company for the sinking of one of his barges containing over 11,000 bushels of coal, on the 16th of May. The company's packet, the Wildwood, was racing with the Ohio No. 4 past Gardner's landing at the time, and ran in such close proximity to the barge as to throw the water of the wake into it and sink it. The amount of damages claimed is $629.

—Yazoo River is to be surveyed, preparatory to removing the wrecks of the large steamers which were sunk in the channel of that stream during the war, for the purpose of obstructing navigation and keeping out Federal ironclads. Messrs. Lazarus Wilson and Thomas Shreve mark these wrecks are very troublesome to the steamers now lying on that river, hence the government finds it necessary to have them removed.

—The John Kyle, bound up the Mississippi, has the first shipment in bond of railroad iron ever taken to Dubuque. The number of bars is 1,400, for which $55,000 was paid. The duty on this was $15,000, in gold. The iron first manufactured at New point, near London, England. It was shipped to New York, and from thence to the gulf, and then ashore to Dubuque.

—The Elliots, of Memphis, are sweet and will be able to pay all liabilities. Their unincumbered real estate is valued at nearly $200,000. We hear that James Greenough, the popular clerk of the Memphis and Ohio packet Kate Kinney, has studied medicine, intending to fit himself for a practitioner.

—Saturday as the towboat Charley Hornbrook was landing the coal for the west end suspension bridge at Wheeling, she caught her chimneys in the bridge guys, somehow, and both of them were thrown down.

—The Wheeling collections at Louisville for the two weeks ending Saturday evening, July 20th, amounted to $973 40.

—The Vigo, bound for Wabash River, broke a cylinder below Evansville, and returned to that city for repairs.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER. The splendid Passenger Steamer WEST VIRGINIA.

WATER DONALDSON, Master. Leaves Wharf-boat foot of Market street EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate points, returning leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of the Clerk on board.
jy22:wf4 S. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS. The splendid passenger steamer

BELLEVERNON.....Capt. J. J. DARRAGH.

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, July 27th, at 4 P. M.

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CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.—The elegant commodious steamer

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CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1872.

CITY TAXES, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the several Assessors have placed in this office the duplicates of

CITY, CITY BUILDING, FIRE, SPECIAL, POOR, CITY SCHOOL, WARD SCHOOL AND WATER BUSINESS TAXES, AND CITY WATER RENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1872,

and that said Taxes and Water Rents will now be received in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly relating thereto, subject to the following regulations:

DEDUCTIONS.

FIVE per cent. deduction allowed if paid on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

TWO per cent. deduction allowed if paid between the the 1st day of August, 1872, and the 15th day of September, 1872.

If paid after the 15th of September, 1872, and on or before the 1st day of October, 1872, no deduction will be allowed.

ADDITIONS.

FIVE per cent. will be allowed if paid after the 1st day of October, 1872, and on or before the 1st day of November, 1872.

TEN per cent will be added to all Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid after the 1st day of November, 1872.

For the accommodation of the Tax Payers, this office will be KEPT OPEN until September 15th, 1872, on SATURDAYS until 8 o'clock, P. M.

C. L. MAGEE,
City Treasurer.

jy27:189-MTH

BOLLMANN'S

IMPORTED TRIPLE STRENGTH

Imperial Wine Vinegar.

For table use it has no equal; as a preservative for Fruits, Pickles, Fish, &c., it is unrivalled, and in comparison as to strength and quality the cheapest Vinegar in the market. Beware of imitations sold by some of the trade. None genuine except marked "C. H. Bollmann." Sole Depot for the United States with Bollmann & Carl, No. 62 South Gay street, Baltimore, Md.

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Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge

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jy25-dtf-77

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 1627 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

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jan26:y6:60

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jan26:y6:60

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jy8-144-MWF

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ALEX. M. KING, General Agent.

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GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

mh:m7

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Jas. H. Lawrence,	Jas. Park,	
Geo. R. Denniston,	Simon Boymer,	

Max. R. MORSCHEL, Sec'y.

DAVID GREGG, President.
DAVID CAMPBELL, Secretary.
J. M. SEARIGHT, Assistant Agent. apr4:y64

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.

Of Allegheny City Pa.,

Fire and Marine

OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets.

A. McFARLAND, President.
W. GIBBS MILLER, Secretary.

S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

A. McFarland,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,	
S. H. Hartman,	John Flegal,	
Edward Gregg,	A. W. Irwin,	
Valentine Baker,	Jacob Rose,	
Joseph H. Bonsall,	M. H. Snyder,	
Wm. Lecky,	Andrew Aiken,	
W. J. Loggins,	B. D. Moore,	
W. H. Kennedy,	W. H. Br

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE by mail, at special rates, by leaving their names at our counting room.

For Rent.—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters Held for Postage.

Miss G. M. Graham, Atlantic City, N. J., 3c; Robt. Bainford, Candor, Pa., 3c; W. A. Campbell, Tecumpseh, Neb., 3c; C. W. Heady, New Button, Ind., 3c; John Kissell, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. Mary Ramsay, Middleton, Pa., 3c; W. D. Wood & Co., McKeesport, Pa., 1c; D. B. Welles, Hareauly, Ill., 3c.

Meat Condemned.

Meat Inspector Zehnder, of Allegheny, is at work. He made a tour of the Allegheny market yesterday, in the course of which he came across a freshly-killed calf on the stall of Wm. Bricker. An examination convinced the inspector that the calf was of an age rather tender for the market, and the meat was accordingly condemned.

Finger Shot Off.

Johnny Arensberg is the victim this time. He was playing with a loaded revolver at a pic-nic, near Millvale, yesterday afternoon, when the revolver accidentally was discharged, and the bullet in escaping from the barrel into space carried with it a part of Johnny's little finger. The physician thinks the remainder of the hand can be saved.

Runaway and Collision.

Last evening about eight o'clock a horse which had been left standing a moment on Ohio street, near East, took fright and runaway. In running the animal came in contact with another horse, which was ridden by a boy named Henry Engles. Engles was jostled from his position and thrown to the ground, by which he sustained painful though not serious injuries.

Divorce.

Yesterday morning Mr. James H. Wheeler made an application in the Court of Common Pleas for divorce from his wife Maria F. Wheeler, on the ground of desertion. They were married in September, 1865, and lived together until September 7th, 1870, since which time it is alleged Mrs. Wheeler has deserted her home. A subpoena was awarded returnable the first day of September.

Caved In.

Yesterday afternoon a workmen, engaged in excavating for a cellar, corner Page and Manhatton streets, Allegheny, suddenly found himself surrounded with the debris, which avalanched him to the shoulders. A call was made for assistance, and after a long delay was extricated from his unpleasant position not much the worse.

Pittsburgh Steel Ahead.

We are pleased to observe, says the *Iron World*, that a recent test made by the Superintendent of the Navy Yard, at Washington, D. C., on the tensile strength of the different qualities of steel, for the purpose of determining the strongest metal in the market, has resulted in a decision in favor of the homogeneous steel of Park, Brother & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The machine stood a test of 198,070 lbs. to the square inch, but the steel of the above firm stood the wonderful test of 240,000 lbs. to the square inch.

Supplying Himself.

Mr. Mahouff having taken a a cargo of "cold rye," started out last evening to secure a quantity of sugars. This plan was to step into a tobacco shop, ask to be shown the segars, seize a handful and disappear. He succeeded pretty well in visiting several establishments in this way, when Officer Troutman heard of his performance, got on his trail, and just as he was going through the operation in the last store, the officer took him in charge. He spent the night in the lock-up, and will receive justice this morning from His Honor.

Personal.

Lieutenant John B. Robinson, United States Navy, passed through this city last week on his way from Yokohama, Japan, to Washington City. Lieut. Robinson is a native of Allegheny, having been appointed to the navy by the late Hon. Thomas Williams in 1863. He has been stationed in China and Japan for the past three years, from which places articles from him have appeared in our columns at different times. He goes to Washington to report to the Naval Department and expects to receive a leave of absence that will enable him to spend a few weeks with his friends.

A Grant and Wilson Club in Rochester.

At a large and enthusiastic adjourned meeting of the Republicans of Rochester, held in the Town Hall, on Monday evening, a Grant and Wilson club was permanently organized by the election of Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, President; Rev. M. L. Wortman, Vice President; Hartford P. Brown, Secretary, and H. L. Sperry, Treasurer.

A Campaign Club of one hundred active young men, with drum and fife corps, to be neatly uniformed, and called the "Grant Lancers of Ionia," was also organized, and the following officers elected: Captain, John Buckly; 1st Lieut. Henry Kelly; 2d Lieut. Washington Carey; Orderly Sergeant, Marshall Bishop, Jr.; Sergeant, Seth W. Whitesell. One hundred uniforms have been ordered and the company is expected to be in marching order within ten days.

The people of Rochester are fully awake, and the Republicans will do their whole duty at the ensuing elections.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.

How Taken and Wherefrom—A Game Probably Frustrated.

This morning at about one o'clock, as officer J. H. Stoops was traversing his beat he observed Pearson's hat store, near Liberty street on St. Clair, open, with the gas light dimly burning. He summoned assistance, and in the meanwhile kept close guard on the premises. A brother officer arrived on the ground, a thorough search and discovered a man who gave his name as George Smith, crouched behind one of the counters. He was promptly arrested and conveyed to the tombs. It is highly probable that the man was not without an accomplice, and that had it not been for the vigilance of the patrolman a heavy larceny would have been committed. Jordan Johnston is the right name of the prisoner.

LAMP EXPLOSION.

Excitement on Center Avenue—A Drug Store Sensation.

Last night about half past nine o'clock the Fire Department was called out by an alarm of fire from box fifty-four, Center avenue. Upon responding the firemen discovered that their services were not required, although at one time there was a serious conflagration. It seems the clerk in the drug store, corner of Center avenue and Fulton street, was filling a lamp, when there was a sudden explosion. Fortunately there was but a small quantity of oil in the lamp and the man escaped unhurt. The burning oil, however, dropped on the floor and set fire to it, but the energetic action the flames were subdued before any serious damage was done. The sound of the explosion was heard for some distance and attracted many persons to the place; and in the number thinking the store to be on fire procured a key and sounded the alarm.

FOLLOWING A CIRCUS.

A Sentimental Trip—Gone of With the Circus—Three Agitated Fathers on a Circus Train.

The other day a circus—the Central Park Circus—made its advent in Titusville, and when the circus men folded their tents and silently stole away" they were followed by three young girls—the Misses Fulchin, Roberts and Mc. Cormick, to whom circus life seemed to possess above home life, superlative attractions. It seems the girls resided in Corry. The story runs that they told their parents they were going to a party on Tuesday afternoon, to allay suspicion, and then took the five o'clock train and came down to Titusville. They visited the circus, and declared their intentions to the ticket agent, who, to his honor be it said, did his best to dissuade them. A gentleman of this city who was a spectator at the circus, and overheard the conversation between the girls pending, and the ticket agent protesting. He noticed that the girls were quite young, two not being more than thirteen or fourteen years of age, and that they had one a valise and the others shawls. The gentleman expostulated with the girls, and told them they had better go home and stay there, but as he seemed to make little impression on them, he gave information to the police to watch their movements. The girls spent Tuesday night, as it appears, in Titusville, but since that time have not been heard from, they having eluded the vigilance of the detectives.

LAND SLIDES.

Pipetown Hill Caving—Houses Crushed—Narrow Escape of the Inmates.

A commotion was raised in Pipetown yesterday by the fall of a portion of the hill which rises almost perpendicularly above second Street, near the Gas Works. Tuesday evening a small portion of the hill "slid" down and struck a brick house in course of erection on Second street. The house was demolished. The slide that took place of yesterday was even more destructive. A mass of rock—probably several tons in weight—slipped from its bed and came crashing down destroying the frames in process of erection, and partially crushing three other tenements that were occupied. One of the families was eating dinner at the time, but hearing a rumbling noise and rightly conversing its cause, the alarm precipitately deserted the apartment, and thus very narrowly escaped with their lives.

The losers by the slide are Mrs. Dorrington who kept a small store in her house. All of her husband's effects were burried under the ruins, but her family escaped.

Mr. James Thomas and Mr. Samuel Felder respectively occupied the two adjoining houses, but they escaped with but small loss.

The two new houses which were almost finished belonged to Mr. John Muller. They were crushed to ruins, and the loss will be heavy upon Mr. Muller.

It seems remarkable that no one was injured. The losers of property may congratulate themselves that their lives were not lost. This is the second time a heavy land slide has occurred at this place. Two years ago the Connellsville Road, which runs at the base of the hill, was blocked up by the debris which fell. The rains of the past few days have loosened the soil as they did before—and the "slide" was the result.

BREVITIES.

..Summer tourists beginning to return.

..French leave—departure of the band.

..Our farmers complain of too much rain.

..The rain helps the Street Commissioners.

..Politics brightening; clubs forming everywhere.

..Money is quite plenty at 6 and 7 per cent. just now.

..Water street is to be paved with wooden pavement.

..Plenty of blackberies from the mountains in market.

..Not ten persons in this community can speak the polite language of France.

..The Germans, as a general thing, thought there was too much fuss made over the Frenchmen.

..Weddings in Christ Church, Allegheny, and in St. Paul's Cathedral last night attracted interested throngs to the respective temples.

..The *Mirror*, of Allegheny, will reflect, journalistically no more. Its sale by the Sheriff, yesterday, realized the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars.

..The new City Bank building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, will soon be ready for occupation. It is one of the handsomest architectural edifices in the city.

..Lawrenceville people are complaining loudly of the scarcity of water in that locality, and want a temporary reservoir built on the high ground at the head of Forty-fifth street.

..They say Alleghenians desired the French Band to give an open-air concert in the park, and because the band refused, Allegheny officials were not numerous at the reception.

..Mr. Huntingdon, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, accompanied by his family, passed through here, yesterday, on his way East. The party are making the trip in a through palace car.

..Last night the Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny held a meeting to award the contract for the plumbing and heating of the new Poor House, but at the request of several contactors who desired to review the plans, they postponed making the award until Tuesday evening.

..A mammoth rattlesnake from Cheyenne was added to the attractions of the Second Avenue Park yesterday. It was the gift of a well known Pittsburgher, now a resident of Omaha and will be let out to-day for the inspection of visitors. Twenty feet from it, is said to be a safe distance.

..One thousand dollars to five hundred were put up last night by two sporting men on the result of the Presidential election. The former amount was bet, against the odds, that Grant will be the accepted man. Betting is poor argument but a great deal is being done now-a-days.

..There is a dispute, which it is probable will have to be settled by court, in relation to the fallen buildings on Penn street, opposite Library hall. It will be remembered that the contractor endeavored to make some alterations in the old buildings, when they fell down and crushed one of the workmen.

..A private note from the leader of the French band has been received, in which hearty and cordial thanks are conveyed to the Pittsburgh Press and people for the generous reception awarded the musical organization. No where else in the country, he says were they better or more hospitably received and entertained.

..The chap who was around taking votes in the newspaper composing rooms on the Presidential question, has retired to the country for a rest, believing that he has settled all matters all satisfactorily and determined the result beyond all cavil of doubt. We nominate him, provided Greeley may be elected, as Minister to Cork.

..Dan O'Neill, Esq., of the *Dispatch*, has bought this years' crop of hay from the Second Avenue Park, sold by the Commissioners, at twenty-five dollars per ton. This is regarded as a heavy price and a heavy contract, Mr. O'Neill says he will make several thousand dollars by the operation. We hope he may not be disappointed in his calculations.

..The Republicans of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh are requested to meet to-night at the house on Fifth avenue, near Wood, for the purpose of organizing for the campaign and perfecting the formation of assistant and Wilson Club. Gentlemen ought to be in full attendance, that the club may be organized at once and the ward placed on a proper footing with others in the city.

ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.

Club Meeting Last Night—Marching Clubs to be Organized—Reception of Garfield—A Campaign Glee Club to be Formed.

Last night the Union Republican Club of Allegheny held an adjourned meeting at their headquarters, to hear reports from the special committee on the Garfield reception.

President McNeil was in the chair, and Secretary Theo. Myler in his accustomed place.

Mr. James McBrier, chairman of the Committee on Finance, was called upon for a report. He reported himself ready at any time to receive contributions, but said that the committee had not been very actively engaged, owing to the fact that many thought it sufficiently early, several weeks from this time to commence active operations. So far as he could from the audiences were in a healthy condition, and contributions coming in—indicating that they would would have a full treasury when it was needed.

Mr. Geppert, from the Third ward, asked for information in relation to the organization of Grant and Wilson marching clubs. A large number of Germans in his ward had expressed a desire to form such a club, but he thought it best to consult with the Central Headquarters, before taking any steps toward the organization.

The chair stated that this matter was in the hands of a committee who had been instructed to prepare a plan for the ward organizations. But as this committee had not yet reported, the gentleman could call a meeting of the German Democrats favorable to a marching club, and His Honor, Mayor Callow and James McBrier, Esq., residents in the ward and members of the Central Club would render them every assistance.

Some discussion ensued relative to the best methods of organizing these ward clubs. Some were of the opinion that the matter should be left entirely in the hands of the Central Club; others favored the appointment of committees of citizens in each ward to organize the marching phalanx.

Mr. Hastings finally moved that the chair appoint five citizens in each ward to attend to the organization of ward clubs. The motion was seconded and the Chair announced that the committees would be named at a future time.

Mr. Hastings from the Committee on Arrangements for the reception of Hon. Selucius Garfields, of Washington Territory, stated that the Committee had attended to their duties and made all possible preliminary arrangements in the matter. They had not been informed as to the exact time of his arrival, but expected him on the 12th of August. Due notice, however, of the meeting would be given.

The secretary was notified to request the chairman of each committee to have a report ready for presentation at the next meeting.

Prof. W. H. Slack from the Committee on Glee Club said he had not been "skirmishing" around old campaigners, and found them ready to enter into the campaign with enthusiasm. The club could be organized at any time.

This meeting then adjourned.

COLORED MEN ORGANIZING.

Meeting of Colored Central Committee.

The Allegheny County Central Committee, of thirty-one, convened at their room in Allegheny city, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. There were members of the Committee present from various parts of the county. The Chairman, Frederick J. Loudin, occupied the chair, and S. A. Neale, performed his regular duties as Secretary. Cheering reports of the organization of committees and clubs, were presented. In Pittsburgh, under the management of an influential and efficient City Executive Committee, a Grand Central club of the different wards, has been organized, numbering about 300 colored voters. Grant & Wilson clubs have also been formed in the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards. In Sewickley, McClure and Reserve townships, and also at Mansfield and Elizabeth, clubs have been formed and the work will go bravely on to its consummation.

A brief Constitution for the government of clubs, with the noble and thrilling John Brown song attached, has been prepared by the chairman, S. A. Neale, and printed copies will be distributed among those wishing to form clubs in the various city wards and townships of the county at the grand mass meeting of the colored voters of Allegheny and adjacent boroughs, to be held in Baptist Hall next Monday evening. A call for the meeting will be found in the advertising columns of Saturday's papers.

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The colored voters residing in any part of Allegheny county who wish to form clubs, or desire that any of the persons named above shall come and address them, will receive an immediate response by addressing a note to the Secretary, in Allegheny City.

THE KNIFE.

Its Use this Morning—Probable Homicide.

A row of very large proportions occurred last night in a well known saloon at East Liberty. The fight arose from a bar-room difference, and words brought about blows. The latter led to the use of the knife, which was drawn by a man named Reed, and his opponent named Harry Beale, received several severe, and as the physicians pronounce, fatal wounds in the chest, breast and abdomen. The two had been drinking socially in a party, and a question of politics raised the disturbance. At last accounts the life of the wounded man was despaired of, although a favorable change in his condition was hoped for by the physicans before this morning. The perpetrator of the deed was promptly arrested and lodged in the station house nearby where the crime was committed. This morning a hearing will be held before Mayor Blackmore, and all the particulars will be developed.

Queen of the Road.

Among the great variety of plain and stylish carriages to be always seen at the extensive Bazaar of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, will be found an improved patent *Buck Wagon*, quite peculiar in construction, very light, very strong and very cheap; the spring is unusually strong, and yet so flexible and its motions so easy and gentle, that we feel sure they will grow rapidly into popular favor and pove to be, as they are called, the "Queen of the Road." Orders for them areeoming in rapidly F

The ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

PITTSBURGH'S PAPER TRADE.

Consumption of Paper in Pittsburgh—Where the Supply Comes From—An Interesting Review of an Important Trade—$700,000 Capital Invested.

The manufacture of paper in the United States has grown within a few years to such an extent as to now rank as fourth in magnitude among the industries of the country. The vast increase in the number of newspapers and the magnitude of their editions—the increased market for book and periodical literature—the wonderfully increased use for flat papers, brought about by the many additions to the railway and transportation companies, the manufacturers and merchants, with a growing business requiring blank books, labor-saving forms, and for purposes innumerable—together with the fact that paper has been adapted to many uses but recently thought of—has within fifteen years brought this industry up from a comparatively insignificant trade, to one which promises to rival the strongest manufacturing interest in the country.

Pittsburgh does not consume an amount of paper proportionate with her importance as a manufacturing city. She has no large manufactories of printed paper, for the supply of a far-reaching territory, like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Cincinnati, &c. Her trade in this particular is almost exclusively local. Yet the value of the paper consumed here, as shown below, and the amount of capital invested in its production, will give some idea of the paper business in the West and a large proportion of the South, as many cities occupy a situated rank with her in this particular. The mills from which she draws her supplies of news, wrapping and sack paper are those of the Pittsburgh Paper Company, Allegheny—book, news and book: Frazier, Metzgar & Co., Pittsburgh—mills at Beaver Falls, Pa., and Latrobe, Pa.—wrapping; Markle & Co., Pittsburgh—mills, at Newton Junction—sack; Cushwa & Co., Williamsport, Pa.—sack; Coshocton, Ohio, Mills—yellow wrapping—straw; Godfrey & Clark, Pittsburgh—mills at Monongahela City.—sack; Smith's Manufacturing Mills—straw wrapping; the Harvey Mills, Wellsburg, W. Va.—straw wrapping.—Spang's Mills, Blair county, Pa.—print.

The aggregate capital invested in these mills and the stock required to run them foots up at $700,000, and their annual sales amount to $850,000. Of these sales the product is all consumed, or goes into merchandise in Pittsburgh, except to the amount of about $175,000 in print which goes abroad—leaving paper to the amount of $676,000 for home use, about one-half of which is print, or newspaper. The finer grades of paper, comprising extra book, super sized and calendered, flat and colored, are not made at any of the mills named, and as there are but some seventeen printing machines used a portion of the time on newspaper work, while there are seventy-five presses in use on these finer grades, which are far more expensive, it is safe to conclude that the value of the latter consumed in Pittsburgh is not less than that of the former, making a total, for all grades, of $1,600,000.

Below we give the proportions of stocks used in one month, for the manufacture of 147,000 pounds of paper: 161,633 lbs. of rags, 26,185 lbs. old newspapers, 65,450 lbs. straw, 24,554 lbs. soda ash, and 1,668 lbs. chloride of lime, making 219,810 lbs. of stock and materials, or one hundred per cent. more than the product.—*American Manufacturer.*

STARVED TO DEATH.

A Wife and Child Neglected—Strangers in the City—An Unfeeling Husband—A Victim to Drink.

A strange story of neglect and cruelty was the topic of conversation in certain circles yesterday, and occasioned no little sensation among those to whom the facts were related. The story ran that a few weeks ago a lady and gentleman—man and wife—secured a room over one of Fifth avenue's palaces of business, as a lodging room, the place having been fitted up for that purpose, and other lodgers occupying similar rooms in the same building. The lady and they were strangers, having come from the East to Pittsburgh to better their fortunes. The man bore the marks of dissipation, but otherwise conducted himself ought to be, a full attendance, that the club may be organized at once and the ward placed on a proper footing with others in the city.

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DONE BROWN.

Another Fool Parts With His Money—How a Jerseyman Paid Out $250—The Little Freight Bill Game Again.

He came up nobly to the sacrifice yesterday. William B. Brown was his name, and his nativity the Jersey shore. William found his ancestral home a dull place, and to get fuller scope for his abilities concluded to seek his fortunes in the West. He came as far as Pittsburgh and was ready to proceed on his journey yesterday afternoon. In pursuance of his design he was seated in a car attached to a Westward bound train, when he was approached by a dapper gentleman of prepossessing mien and engaging manners, whom he soon discovered was bound for the same Eldorado as his friend Brown," as the two soon very fraternally styled him. The twain thus so suddenly made acquainted were enjoying a most pleasant tete-a-tete, when they were interrupted by a gentleman who inquired if the stranger had paid his freight bill. Stranger had forgotten it, but offered a check for $18 on the Third National Bank. Time, however, would, not permit a visit to the bank, before the starting of the train, and "friend Brown" was appealed to, and was willing to pass over $250 cash, holding the check as security. The freight agent disappeared and the conversation was renewed for a few minutes, when Brown's friend went out to buy a paper. He never returned. Light gradually dawned upon Brown, but the illumination was too late, and he was compelled to proceed on his journey with a pocketbook lighter by $250.

ORGANIZING.

The Work Commenced—Grant and Wilson Clubs in Operation—Meetings Last Night.

The work of organization—thorough and perfect—has about commenced, and the indications are that this business will receive the attention which its importance demands. We have already chronicled the organization of several clubs in the city, and have to add two others to the roll this morning.

On Wednesday evening the Republicans of the Eleventh ward turned out and organized a club, with Grant, Wilson and Hartranft as their standard-bearers. Arrangements were also made looking toward a thorough canvass of the ward, and weekly meetings of the club.

Last night the Republicans of the Third ward met at the school house in large numbers, and took the necessary preliminary steps towards permanent organization. Mr. John T. Brown was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Messrs. John Orr and S. P. Fulton, Secretaries.

After some discussion as to the work before them, a committee of five on permanent organization was appointed, consisting of Mr. John Gripp, S. P. Fulton, E. A. Montooth, Peter Dresser and John Moore.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Montooth, Gripp and Dresser, after which there was an adjournment until August 1st, when the report of the committee will be presented and the organization completed.

Brandy is a good thing to have about the house, particularly at a season like this when diseases of the bowels are rife; unless pure never let a drop of the liquor find its way into your side-board. Mr. James K. Lanahan, No. 355 Liberty street makes a specialty of this department of his business, and, at most reasonable prices favors the public with the very best article possible to be procured. We recommend our readers to go there for all the pure household and medical liquors they may require. They have the guarantee that they will get nothing but what it may be represented to be.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Partipatetic Statisticians on Their Travels—"Figuring" for Greeley.

The coalition had not been a success. Democracy and Liberalism had united with many a "rah fur Greeley," but somehow the enthusiasm was of a disheartening character. It was palpably too hollow. The cause needed some fresh inspiration. "Figgers," as Nasby says, "figgers wuz wanted," and of "figgers" of the kind desired, there were none. Just in this dilemma, when a cloud of sorrow was resting upon the mongrel company, who had "rah'd" for Greeley, an inspiration happily seized a couple of statisticians, which was acted upon forthwith. Note-books in hand, pencils ready for action, revived in hope and strong of limb, the twain sailed forth, among the newspaper offices to gather the sentiment of the printers upon the situation. After a week's journey, tollworn and thirsty, the peripatetic twain halted, cast up accounts and were radient with joy, and smiles serenely, figuratively as well as stimulatively to find the result favorable to the "Chappaquick Philosopher." An evening contemporary kindly consented to encourage their delusion, even if it should delude its few readers by giving place to this "political straw." But it makes no particular difference—but it might have been as well for the sheet to have also given some of the details of the preambulations of their statistics, and that would have left us required to give further particulars of this remarkable journey. One instance will suffice, as it illustrates all we have already shown the result in the following rousing pens, and it was not encouraging to the gatherers of statistics. They next turned their attention to another office not far away and gaining possession of the "copy" made a memorandum of them at home. The foremen was interviewed. "Grant all the time" was the reply. The assistant foreman, equally emphatic for Grant. Another had not a doubt less pronounced for Grant. The prospect was discouraging but the statisticians were not to be daunted.

A youth of fifteen summers made his appearance and "thank'd made up his mind." "Put him down Greeley" "quoth one he's good enough."

A second man was in the same state of hesitation, "Put him down Greeley." "But I can't vote," said the knight of the composing stick. "Never mind it will do."

Another recent importation fresh from across the seas was undecided, and didn't care to decide as it would require five years yet before he could vote.

"Put him down, Greeley." That's three. Pretty good.

The seventh typo was "rah" to any side.

"He's for Greeley," and down he went.

"A pretty good sharing that, four Greeley and three Grant," as they came down stairs, was the mutual congratulation.

And so the "old thing was worked;" "Rah for Grant"

NOTES FROM OUR MILLS.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Isabella furnace has recovered from her late explosion, or break out, and is now running as smoothly as possible.

The nail machinery lately used by Coleman, Rahm & Co., Pittsburgh, has been sold to a nail company in Terre Haute, Ind.

The fruit jar trade was never so brisk with Pittsburgh glass works as now. The number of jars turned out is simply enormous.

The safe manufacturers of Pittsburgh are shipping the bulk of their product to Chicago. Their reputation there is as good as at home.

A set of ponderous housen was sent from Garrison & Co.'s works on Monday to Graff, Bennett & Co.'s new sheet mills at Girty's Run.

The Crescent Steel Works of Miller, Barr & Parkins are driven to the utmost capacity to supply the great demand for their well-known and superior product.

One of the Shoenberger mills, which has been stopped some time for repairs, will resume operations the present week. Repairs in the other mills will be completed in a few days.

Dr. Tweedle's Eclipse Oil Works are said to be the most complete and systematic in the country, giving to the market a product which never fails to come up to the standard claimed for it.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips have made a purchase of eight hundred and fifty acres of coal in Westmoreland county, and will soon be supplying their several works with fuel from their new purchase.

Every manufacturer of blast-furnace machinery is crowded beyond his capacity, and that there is now more applications for work of this class than the Pittsburgh shops, doing this work could fill in twelve months.—*C. & I. Record.*

The steel works of Hussey, Wells & Co. are being run night and day, and are taxed to their utmost capacity to fill orders. It is but a few months since their capacity was doubled, and the business seems now to call for further improvements.

CARD.

To Those Desiring a Safe and Profitable Investment.

The Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Co. wishing to increase its effective capital so as to enable it to meet the increasing demand made on it, to provide homesteads for its patrons, will offer all desiring it, an opportunity of becoming interested as stockholders in this successful and useful enterprise.

To this end the Directors have authorized the opening of subscriptions for two thousand shares additional to the capital stock, on the following terms and conditions, viz:

The par value of the shares is one hundred dollars. Twelve and one-half per cent. on each share will be required to be paid on subscription, and ten per cent. a month thereafter until fifty two and a half per cent. is paid. The balance (47½ per cent.) will be subject to assessment, not exceeding ten per cent. a month. But it is confidently believed that few if any such assessments will ever be called.

This stock will participate equally with the original in all individual profits and losses, and in all profits to be made on all unsold lands already purchased by the Company. It has, therefore, a real present value above the amount to be paid on it, and in view of the safety of the Company's business and its certainty of profit, it is the most promising investment ever offered to the public in this city.

The books for subscription will be opened at the Bank on Monday, July 27th, at ten o'clock, A. M.

All wishing further information are invited to call at the Bank, 116 Smithfield street.

A. Patterson, Secretary.

Uterine Diseases.

By this term we understand those diseases peculiar to females, such as obstructions, irregularities, cessations, derangements immoderations, and disorders which are so common, and which exercise such a powerful influence in the destruction of female health.

It is all important that the physician should be able to closely discriminate between these affections, as some of them are directly opposite in their nature, and each requires a specific treatment different from the other, a mistake in which would be dangerous and perhaps fatal.

That the virtue in these disorders is of a peculiar character and quality, every physician of experience in this way knows, and can at once perceive the difference between these excesses and deficiencies.

And in treating these complaints especially, he must ever keep in mind these pathological differences, and prescribe such remedies as will check up the excessive or restore the diminished secretions; remove the morbid conditions, and reinvigorate the whole system.

The good effects of this kind of treatment will be observed in a very short time, and as a general thing the patient recovers entirely in a few weeks.

We have had hundreds of cases where the good effect of our remedies were observable in a very few weeks. The dull, languid expression of the eye began to disappear, the dark-colored circle beneath them gradually lessened, the skin became more natural, the complexion improved, the appetite returned, the strength increased, the pallid condition of the nervousness wore off, the shortness of the breath became less troublesome, the puffed face was no longer observed, and the disposition became less irritable and more cheerful, and the general health entirely restored.

Many of these changes are among the first signs of improvement after commencing the treatment.

Afflicted women, brighten your hopes and try our remedies.

Our daily practical observations enable us to determine the precise conditions of the system in every case, and to prescribe the appropriate remedy in every disease.

For the benefit of those living at a distance laboring under Chronic Affections, and unable to attend in person, we would say: by sending a vial of *urine* for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent by express.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Address Drs. Oldshue,
No. 132 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware R. R. Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware R. R. Co., was held at Mount Vernon, O., on Tuesday the 23, inst. at which the following named Board of Directors was elected for the insuing year viz: R. C. Hurd, Sam'l Israel and Chas. Cooper of Mount Vernon, Thomas D. Messler, Pittsburgh, M. White, Gambier; W. M. Orr, and Isaac Harpster, Millersburg, O.

The Board subsequently organized by electing Hon. R. C. Hurd President, and J. S. Davis Secretary.

The officers of the Company were reported in a prosperous condition, and the work of extending the road from its terminus at Mount Vernon to Columbus is being rapidly prosecuted to completion.

Thos. D. Messler

Birmingham Letter List, July 26th.

Bryer Annie	Hager Mrs	Morgan S D
Barr Sam'l Capt	Harris M	Morgan Hattie A
Bunford Clara	Hoffmann F W	Morgan John P
Burr Andrew or Peter	Hughes Jas	Mealing Jas
Carson Ellen	Hughes Thos	McPlister W F
Cunningham Jas	Hutton L	McAnulty G C
Cook Lowly	Jones Sidney	Nicholson Geo
Dowden R Mrs	Jabob M	Pilhefly Geo
Dirkson Jos	Jacob Kate	Ryder Margret
Driscoll Dennis F	Kanoy John M	Ridy Joon
Donn Thomas	Kline Peter	Smith John
Dowden A	Lemon Hugh	Sirok John J
Daniels Jacob	Lutes John A	Smith Emma
Davis Martha J	Lorenty W	Shook Henry
Fisher Frank Z	Lewis Julia	Stein Mary
Fisher Frank	Long George	Stewart Henry E
Grinn Joseph	Loris Jacob	Sweeny John
Gray John W	Miller Mary	Turner John W
Gregg Jas W	Malony Owen	Van Buren
	Mann Lizge	Williams John
		Wilmot Thos
		Watson Jas

Chas Horne, P. M.

Fifty Thousand Dollars to loan on first class mortgages, from $5,000 to $15,000 each, at a low rate of interest. C. Beringer, No. 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. M:Wfr

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Scrimshaw Concrete Pavement has been in use and thoroughly tested in the East for nine years. There is no room for doubt now that the bituminous pavements are the coming pavements. The facts before the public, in Paris and Brooklyn, prove this. All other Concrete Pavements laid in this country are at present experimental merely, and an imitation and infringement of the Scrimshaw PATENT, (patented August 21st, 1860,) and have so far, although in some cases they promised well, proved to be in two or three years, an entire failure. We hold a just appreciation of our rights under this patent, as we have paid for them and will maintain them. We respectfully call the attention of all persons laying Concrete Pavements and Walks in Allegheny county, as well as those having THEM LAID, to the law made and provided for the patentees from infringements.

The Scrimshaw Company has the exclusive right to lay this pavement, they do not make unreasonable charges, and they guarantee their work in all cases, and while reminding the public that our pavement is not in its best condition at first, and use improves it, we insist that this is the best guarantee of permanent durability, and we know of no artificial method of hardening these pavements which does not seriously injure them.

J. L. HASTINGS & CO.,
Agents Scrimshaw Pavement Co.
Office, GAZETTE Building.
Adress, Lock Box 86, Allegheny City.

The Keystone Steam Pump.

If practical use, and genuine popularity be tests of merit, the Keystone Steam Pump, manufactured by Messrs. Epping, Carpenter & Co., has no rival. In every place in which it has been used there has been the same satisfaction given and the firm have thus been overwhelmed with orders. The points of superiority of the Keystone, as they have been made apparent by its practical use, are:

1st.—The various parts can be arranged by the patent so as to make it superior in simplicity, durability and economy to any other.

2nd. The valve is simplicity itself, being but a flat piece of brass; or a hard piece of wood, would answer as well.

3d. It is adapted, for oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Tanneries, Mines, Breweries and as a Boiler Feeder, and in each answer with equal satisfaction.

The Keystone has in general use in many of the mills and manufactories of Pittsburgh, and at the Water Works. A short time since a line of the larger size were supplied to England and three Grant," as they came down